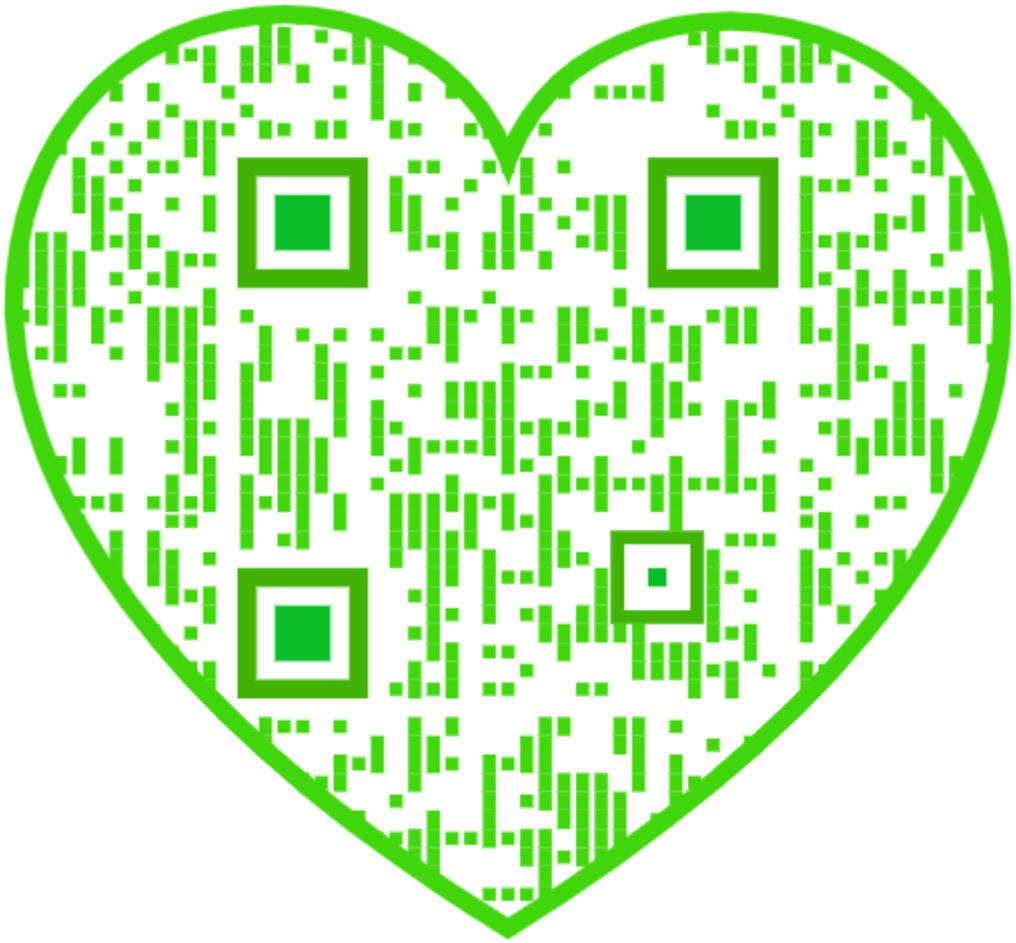

MANUAL;

OR

TRUE GUIDE TO PRACTICAL CUTTING.

EVERY STYLE OF GARMENT TO FIT THE HUMAN FORM.

By WILLIAM GLENCROSS,

Author of "A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL CUTTING," and of the "CUTTER'S MONTHLY JOURNAL, AND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF FASHIONS."

IN ONE VOLUME.

ILLUSTRATED BY DIAGRAMS OF NEARLY EVERY STYLE OF GARMENT THAT IS NOW WORN BY EITHER MEN, YOUTH, OR CHILDREN; ALSO, LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUINES AND HABITS BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT, COMBINED WITH PROPORTIONS.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM GLENCROSS, 212 BROADWAY.
1866.

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by
WILLIAM GLENCROSS,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

PREFACE.

In the introduction of this my second work on cutting, I beg leave to tender my thanks to the trade for the liberal patronage extended to my former work, the execution of which was in some respects defective, being got up under rather unfavorable circumstances, the engraver having made me guilty of several mistakes. But, notwithstanding the aforesaid mistakes, the principles of no other work have ever been so generally well received and extensively adopted, wherever the work has gone and its principles understood. It always made its influence felt by introducing to us new customers. Indeed, it has been generally acknowledged impossible to spoil a garment with only a moderate share of capacity on the part of the operator. The demand for the work being at this time more extensive than at any former period, it has induced the author to set his mind to work, and, after a good deal of labor, study, and care, he flatters himself that he has produced a work that will not only meet the requirements of the trade, but when reduced to practice will meet their general approbation. The new work is based on precisely the same principles as the old, but stripped of all extraneous matter that would tend to embarrass the mind of the youthful cutter; while at the same time the older and more practiced cutter will perceive and appreciate the philosophical or cause-and-effect principles which characterize the entire work, the principle being based on the anatomy of the human form, whatever that form may be, giving the requisite material to cover all exuberances, and also to diminish the quantity whenever a deficiency or lack of material is found in equal proportion.

We have had our doctors or professors in this profession, who display as much capacity for giving names as their namesakes in the medical profession to disease, and like the latter seem to be equally incapable of producing a remedy to cure the disease, they will describe to you the high shoulder and low shoulder, long behind and short behind, stooped and extra erect, narrow chests and full chests, hollow backed and round backed, and some of those doctors will apply loud-sounding names to their so-called systems or theories, such as geometrical, mathematical, and anatomical, &c., which sometimes have the effect to dazzle, to blind the individuals they attempt to dupe, by proposing to teach them their theories, and in most part to gentlemen who are much more capable of teaching them; but nevertheless the above description of terms has a tangible existence, the fitting of a garment to which the aforesaid doctors neither comprehend nor understand. But all these forms are as easily fitted by a careful observance of the principles herein contained as that of the proportionate structure. I do not pretend to say that the principles contained in this work will necessarily make every man a first-rate cutter, but we do positively assert, unless he uses these principles or those of a similar character, he never can cut a garment suited to the various shapes of the human form.

We are also fully aware that the mechanical and artistical capacity of some men is very limited, and there are many in the

cutting profession, at the present time, who can never be a success, and are entirely out of their natural element, being so organized as to fit them for very different purposes, were they to study their own organization and its tendency. As there are many cutters in the profession who entertain some prejudice against instruments for measuring the body, we have laid down a plan in the present work by which the measures can be taken and the system used without the use of the instrument; we have also a new instrument under way, which, we think, will enable the operator to take the measures with greater accuracy.

To those who use our system there are many things in the new work which will render it invaluable to them; it will show the application of the rule to many garments which they are only on certain occasions called upon to cut; it will also be of vast importance to see the illustration of the rule to some of the various misshapen customers that I have been called upon to cut garments for at various periods during the past three years. As a work of reference it will be invaluable to all, whether regarding the naval or military uniforms, or children's clothing. Everything is delineated so as to meet the requirements of the trade. It is believed no other work ever published contained an equal amount of useful information.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that the present work has cost me a great deal of care and study in the transfer of my ideas to its columns. The principles herein contained are not of doubtful import, but are the production of a thorough, practical tailor, and are used by thousands throughout this country and Canada, and I feel it to be a source of gratification to me to be enabled to point to hundreds of individuals scattered throughout the country, that are in possession of wealth and comfort, who will most frankly acknowledge they are indebted to the aforesaid principles and their author for all the wealth they possess; and hoping they will be the means of enhancing wealth and comfort to thousands yet in the future, is the desire of the author.

WILLIAM GLENCROSS.

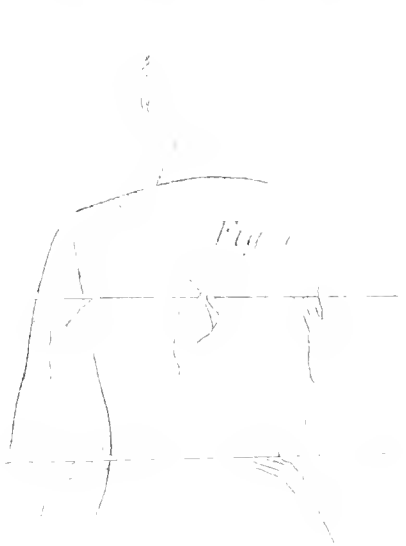

Fig 1

Fig 2

Fig 3

Fig 4

Fig 5

Fig 6

Fig 7

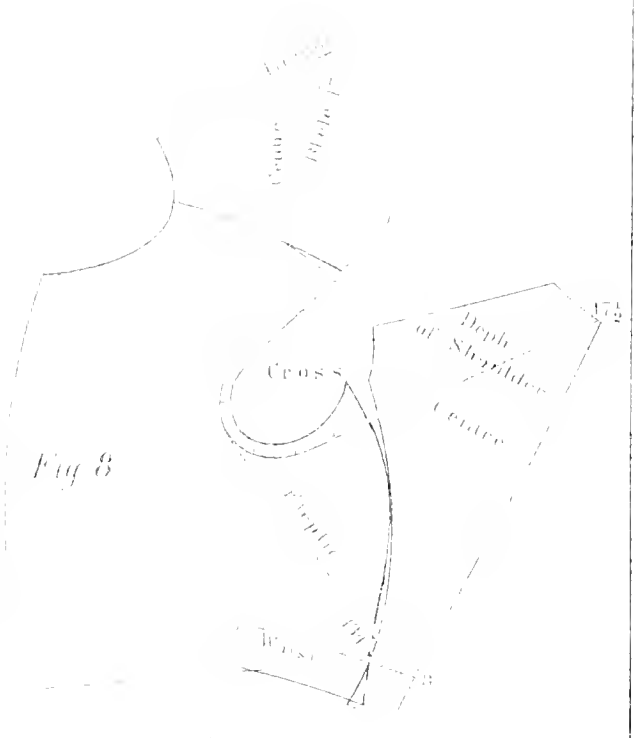

Fig 8

ON MEASUREMENT.

We would solicit the earnest attention of the reader, or student, to the measuring part of the principles laid down in this work, for the obvious reason, if you measure right, you will surely cut right. As an illustration of this fact, we will relate the following circumstance, which occurred in my office about three weeks ago: A cutter was there from Easton, Pennsylvania, who was using my rule, who had learned it from the book, and made the remark, that he got along very well, the only alteration being occasionally to hook in the top of side seam. Our answer to him was that he took either the elliptic measure too tight, or the sye and diameter crosswise too loose, or the blade measure too long, either of which would produce it. The same day we had a gentleman from Elizabeth, New Jersey, who came in for a cutter, and who had one of our pupils who had learned with us during the past year, but who was now going West. He remarked, in the presence of some eight or ten persons then in my office, that during the year he had been with him he had yet to alter the first coat. This was a success unparalleled, and entirely attributable to the fact, that he thoroughly understood how to measure. Some individuals from the country will sometimes tell us that they frequently have customers to measure who have such shocking bad-fitting coats on, that it is impossible to get a correct measure. Our answer is that in such cases the most of tailors have two or three or more coats in their store or shop, and they could slip one of these coats on for the time being, in order to get a correct measure; and if there is no other alternative, let them draw the bad-fitting coat, close upon him, and pin it together for the time being, so as to get as correct a measure as possible, so that the next tailor he may have to call upon to cut him a coat may not have the same cause of complaint. Our advice is never to measure over a sack coat. This garment, requiring greater length of back from the bottom of sye upward, requires an extra allowance of three-fourths or one inch, and in cases where the measure is taken over a sack, this extra allowance should not be given in drafting. With these preliminaries, we will now call the reader's attention to Figure 1. On measurement, draw the coat you are about to measure over into its proper place on the customer; have it buttoned; examine the coat you are about to measure over, whether it is too low in the sye or too high, because, if care is not taken, you would be likely to fall into the same error; then feel the socket-bone, or nape of neck, as some call it, and if the collar seam is not right on it, then mark it with a piece of chalk; then take the measuring square with the solid elbow in your right hand, and cause your customer to raise his arms, and place the elbows of square close up under arm; then let the arms fall down to their natural position, and as they fall down draw the two elbows of square close together on the body; then step to the right side of your customer and take a side view, and see whether the elbows are placed right straight across the body or not; then put a mark on centre of back on the upper side of square, and establish the point of bottom of sye on back, then apply the square at natural waist; at hollow of waist, just above the hip-bone, draw the elbows close together, let it be straight across the body, and make a mark on centre of back underneath.

We will now call the reader's attention to Figure 2, or diameter lengthwise. Take measuring square in your left hand, just below the solid elbow; then raise your customer's left arm with your right and put the solid elbow close up under the arm, then let your customer's arm fall straight over it; let the square be flat to the body and close up to the front of arm,

the square being straight up and down; then take your right hand and fetch the slide down on shoulder; let your left hand be holding the square flat to the body at the same time, or you might get it too far in toward the neck or too much out; then look between the two elbows and count the numbers, say 5½ inches.

We will now proceed to Figure 3, or diameter crosswise. Take the solid arm of square in your left hand, with your fore-finger projecting or resting on elbow, as represented on the figure; raise your customer's left arm with your right, put the square underneath, as represented, with the solid elbow close to the front of sye; then fetch the slide close up behind the arm, press them closely together, but not too tight; then draw the square out and examine the side next the body, and count the numbers between the elbows, say 4¼, and then proceed to Figure 4, consisting of shoulder, sye, and elliptic measures. Take the long arm of square in your hand, a little below the elbows, so as to enable you to command it with more ease; raise your customer's left arm with your right, and place the elbow of square close up under arm, and let your customer's arm fall over it; let the arm of square be flat to the body, and close up to the front of sye; then stroke down the shoulder of your customer and loosen your hand from the front of sye, so that the shoulder may be in a natural and easy position; then apply your measure up to socket-bone; see that the pivot of measure is properly turned and the measure applied in a straight direction; this we call shoulder measure; we will suppose it 12 inches; then apply your measure right over shoulder-blade to the centre of back at bottom of sye, (see Figure 1,) be sure the measure is drawn in a straight direction; this we call blade measure, and suppose it to be 17 inches; we will then withdraw the square, and draw the inch measure under the arm, and throw it over the right shoulder, so as to prevent its twisting, then raise the arm and place the square in the same position again, flat to the body and close up to the front of sye; then draw the measure to the centre of back, under arm, give the measure a gentle pull and then let it rebound back to a breathing point, and touch the centre of back, no matter how hollow the back may be; this we call sye measure, say 11¾ inches; then draw the pivot in the direction and apply measure to natural waist; draw your hand right along the body in a straight direction, if there are wrinkles in the coat gather them up; give the measure a little pull and let it rebound back, and touch natural waist; this we call elliptic measure and suppose it to be 13¼ inches, (see Figure 8). We take another proof measure for corpulent men only, as represented by ½ waist on Figure 8; when we are taking the natural waist and marking underneath on centre of back, we also put a mark underneath at side; and when we are taking shoulder measure with the square straight up and down, we put a mark inside of square, at side, on natural waist, thus producing a cross; we then apply a measure from the cross to the natural waist, and use it in connection with the elliptic, in the case of corpulent men, so that the one can be a corrective of the other; whatever difference exists we generally divide it.

We will now finish with the inch measure.

Apply measure from socket-bone at neck to bottom of sye 8½ inches; natural waist, 17½, full length, 19½; skirt, 30; next, length of sleeve from centre of back to elbow and sleeve hand; next, width of elbow and hand at the most prominent part; next, breast and waist measure, as represented on Figure 6; which completes the coat measure with the measuring-square. We will now describe how the rule may be used, and the measures taken without the square, in the following manner: Take the plain square, the short arm in your right hand, place it on the point of shoulder, touching the extreme point of shoulder-bone with your finger, and then lay elbow on said point, and let the long arm run straight across to the other shoulder, and make a mark underneath on centre of back; then take the square and raise the arm of your customer, and put the long arm of square straight across under arm, make a mark on coat both in front of sye and behind on top of square; then lay the straight edge of square close up to the front of sye, and make a cross mark at the front of bottom; then let the edge of square range with the back seam of coat, with the top of short arm ranging with the chalk mark at back sye; then put a mark on top of square at centre of back. You will, through this means, have established the depth

of shoulder, and also the bottom of sye; also a point at the bottom of sye in front, from which to take the shoulder measure and blade, and also the sye measure and ecliptic, which should be taken with an inch tape from the cross mark in front of sye to the various points in the manner we have hitherto described. The natural waist can be marked by laying the short arm of a common square in the hollow of waist, with the long arm running straight across, and making a mark on back-seam in the same way I have described. In measuring by this plan care should be taken that the coat measured over should not be moved from its first position. The depth of sye and natural waist may be also very correctly taken with the inch measure by the plan represented on Figure 5: Take the point of inch measure in your left hand as represented, draw the measure over right shoulder, around the arm, along underneath, and across the back, under the left arm, around the sye and over shoulder, and then place both ends of the measure in one hand, and draw the measure tight, and place it straight across the back with the other. The natural waist may be marked by putting the inch measure straight around the hollow of waist, and holding the measure tight in front, while you mark it with the other hand underneath; behind, the diameter lengthwise and crosswise may be used in the following manner by using 5½ graduated inches for the length, and 4½ for the width.

In extreme high or low shoulders or flat bodies, this plan would not work so well. Figure 7 is an illustration of the principle on which the rule is based, the shoulder joining at the centre line and on the line diameter lengthwise; the extra length of shoulder more than back from the bottom of sye up is joined to the back in this case, while the same quantity is shown on forepart, marked by a dotted line, which also shows the natural shoulder, according to fashion.

Figure 8 is a diagram exhibiting the application of the measurement, and also a centre line all the way through from the middle of diameter on back to the centre line, which runs to the centre of diameter on back while in a joining position to the shoulder; this can only occur, however, in certain proportions. The measure taken from front of sye away to 17½ at top of back is one we never use, but some of our friends use it as a corrective in case they should take the depth of sye on back too long or too short; by the application of this measure they can remedy it, but if the depth of sye on back is taken correctly it is entirely useless.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 2.

HOW TO DRAUGHT FROCK-COAT.

We would claim the reader's attention while we proceed to draught a coat by the measures we have given in the foregoing measurements, which are as follows: Diameter lengthwise, 5½ inches; crosswise, 4¼; shoulder measure, 12; blade, 17; sye measure, 11¾; eliptic, 13¼; depth, of sye on back, 8½; natural waist, 17½; full length 19½; length of skirt, 39; length of sleeve to elbow, 20; to hand, 32; width of sleeve at elbow, 10; sleeve hand, 5; breast, 18; waist, 16; which completes the measure. We would remark in the outset that the coat should not be draughted as it is laid down in the diagram, but with the construction line to you; it is only laid down in this way so that the reader may more easily understand and comprehend it. How to draught back, Figure 1: Draw construction line from 0 to 39; lay elbow of square on at 0, with the long arm in from construction line 1½ graduated inches, at 17½ or natural waist, and square in top; then draw back line from 0 to 19½, or full length of waist; mark down on back 8½, or depth of sye according to measure; square this line across by back line, then lay your diameter lengthwise 5½, resting on 8½ at bottom of sye, and elbow resting on 3, and draw the line diameter lengthwise across, which is also depth of shoulder; then establish centre of diameter by dividing the 5½, which is 2¾; then mark ¾ of a graduated inch on either side of centre, which is the fashionable width of back pitch; then draw the two lines of back pitch from 5⅛ and 6⅜, these we call the lengths. We will commence the widths by marking on top 2¼ graduated inches, square it up, and raise the point at 2¼, ⅜ of inch for spring; in stooping persons it should be less, not more than ¼, and in extreme cases, not over ⅛, then mark the width of back at natural waist, say 2 graduated inches; we will now proceed to the bottom line of pitch, and find the width of back by laying on the elbow of square at 11¾, on dotted line with 11¾, which is sye measure, resting on back line; then deduct your diameter crosswise off, which is 4¼ thus requiring a width of back of 7½; add to the upper part of pitch for fashionable width of shoulder from ⅜ to ½ inch to 8; draw line from 8 to 2¼ and from 7½ to 1½ at natural waist; and then produce a gentle curve from 0 to ⅜ and from 8 to 7½, and form shoulder and side-seam as model; mark the bottom of back skirt as 4 inches, and rule the back plait with as gentle curve as model.

How to draught forepart, Figure 3:

Draw construction line from 0 to 22, square in top; mark down from 0 at top to find bottom of sye, your shoulder measure with the width of top of back included, with ½ inch added for shoulder and backseam, say 2½ for top of back, and 10¼ would make 12¾, the shoulder measure being 12, and ½ inch for making up, would constitute 12¾, or 10¼ to bottom of sye; then take your back, laying the bottom of sye of back on that of forepart, backseam on construction line, and mark the line bottom of pitch by that of back, also the line diameter lengthwise; then run up the top of back to the top of forepart at 0, and mark line depth of shoulder at 3 by that of back; then square these lines across; and we will establish our widths by marking on top, from 0, the sye measure, or 11¾ inches (what we mean by the sye measure is the measure taken from front of sye, under arm, to centre of back); we will now divide the 11¾ in two parts, making 5⅞ the half; we also add ½ inch for seams, making 6⅜; this being the part that front of sye comes to, the other half to 11¾ being only given to produce proportion in draughting, as, by casting a glance on the diagram below, one-half the sye measure is occupied by the back, and the other half with the ½ inch is occupied with the diameter crosswise, which is deducted from the sye measure to 7½, illustrated on Figure 6, and marked diameter cross-

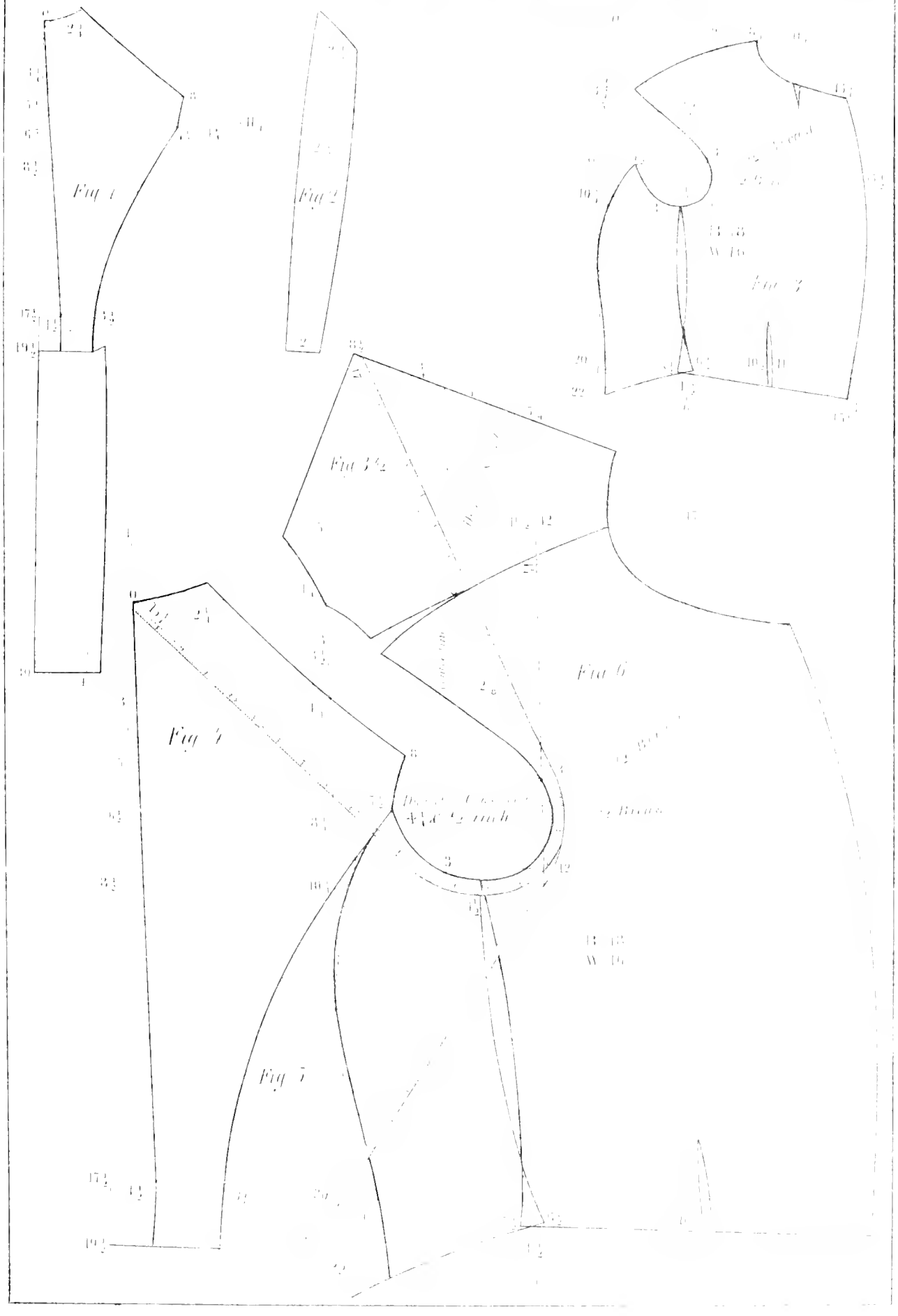
Fig 1
Fig 2
Fig 3
Fig 3½
Fig 4
Fig 5
Fig 6
Fig 7
Dart Cut
¼ & ½ inch
2 Darts
2 Darts

wise. We will now proceed with Figure 3 by drawing the line from 11¾ to bottom, on the square, also the line from 6⅜ front of sye; we will now come to the line of pitch, and mark rom the line at front of sye our diameter crosswise, with the ½ inch added for seams, to 1½, which is the top point of sideseam; we will then measure the length of our sideseam from this point by applying the sideseam of back down construction line, as to 20 and 22, then square these lines across. The length of sideseam can be also attained in the same manner, as Figures 4 and 6, by sweeping from 3½ to 20 at natural waist by 7½ at point of sideseam, and the bottom line in the same way: the point of sideseam being established 1½ inches in from construction line, we mark ½ the distance to said line, for the purpose of forming sideseam, and we mark 1 inch in at natural waist: we will then lay on back, as represented by Figure 5, dotted line, with the side touching at 1 inch in at natural waist, and ½ the distance from 1½ at sidepoint; then apply your elliptic measure from 6½, or 12, at the bottom of sye, to 13¼ at natural waist, and move sideseam in or out according to measure; then mark dotted line all the way by the side of back, and form the sideseam according to model. We will now mark from 6⅜ at the bottom of sye ¾ the sye measure, being nearly 3 inches each way along the bottom and front, as a guide for crossing lines in the forming of sye; we will also establish our centre line by marking 2⅜ inches from front of sye on line diameter lengthwise, and is one-half the diameter crosswise, with the ½ inch added for seams; then take your back and place the line depth of shoulder on centre line, with the top of back touching the line of forepart; the top of back pitch may also touch the line depth of shoulder on forepart (see Figure 3); then apply your blade measure to 8½, which is 17 inches; this part of the coat being all on the bias, and the front of sye should be stretched ½ inch, therefore no extra allowance is required for making up; the shoulder should be changed up or down at this point to correspond with the blade measure. If it is found necessary, then form shoulder by rounding it off ½ inch from centre line to point of shoulder (see model); then form your sye by touching the 3 on front and bottom, and about ¼ of inch in front of line, and ½ inch each way in crossing around the bottom corner, and ⅛ below the bottom line; lay on back as Figure 5, and apply waist measure along the natural waist to the front, 16 inches; add ⅜ of inch for making up, and take out V of ½ inch, unless in cases of large waists, when no V should be taken out, and no allowance given for making up, as it will always stretch sufficient for that purpose; in small waists the V should be enlarged in proportion, and not rounded off in front to its seeming requirement by the measure, which will prevent the breast from rising up in front when buttoned; apply ½ breast measure from line in front of sye to 15⅜ in front, and also to 13⅜ at top, and form breast by those points; then draw line from 1⅜ down from 6⅜ to 13½, and form gorge as model. Mark along the bottom from construction line 6 inches, and draw a line from bottom of sye to 6; mark up said line 1½ from bottom, then up from 1½ 2 inches, and place the natural waist in its proper place; then form bottom of sidebody by the 1½, giving it a gentle curve, and form the front by drawing the line by 1½ to ¾ up from bottom; then hollow the sidebody, as model, by crossing at the natural waist, and giving about ½ inch of spring on either side at bottom; take out V of ½ inch from 10½ to 11 when the arms are well forward, which indicates a narrow chest; ½ breast is too much to add in front at 15⅜; it may be reduced ½ inch were the sye measure at 12¼, and also when at 11¼, should be increased in proportion as the arms are backward. The skirt and forepart being in Plate 3, we shall describe them in that plate.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 3.

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the diagrams of a single-breasted frock-coat. Figure 1 is the back, and is draughted in the same way as back in Figure 2.

We will proceed and describe the difference in draughting the forepart, Figure 4, from that of the double-breast, and as the difference chiefly consists in the lapel growing, too, our remarks will, therefore, be mostly confined to that point. In applying the breast measure to the front of breast to where the lapel is added, it should have a reduction of ½ inch less than double-breast, and then add 2 inches for lapel, or, in other words, 1½ inch more than double breast without lapel; the same addition is made at waist, including the addition allowed for V. As the same skirt is adapted to either the single or double-breast, with the exception that it would require to be shortened one inch for single breast, we will proceed and show how to draught it. Draw line from 0 to 22, square in top, mark down front 3, 9, and 22; then apply measure along the waist of forepart, say 15 inches, with 2 inches for lapel, making in all 17 inches, allowing one for fullness, or 18 inches; then lay 18 on square on 3, with elbow resting on 18 at top, and draw line from 18 to 3, and also the line defining the spring of skirt; hollow the waist about ½ inch, and give the skirt a little round; mark the length of skirt behind by back skirt; mark the front ½ inch shorter than behind, and form the bottom of skirt to arrange with that of waist; the bottom of sidebody should be placed in a joining position on top of skirt at 18, and the spring of skirt made to arrange with that of sidebody.

How to draught sleeve, Figure 3, which is adapted to either coat on this plate or that on plate 2. Draw construction line from 0 to 32 to elbow 20; mark ½ inch longer than real measure, both at 20 and 32, for seams; measure around the sye of your coat, which we will suppose about 15 inches: then mark from 0 3, graduated inches, and square these lines across; then mark across at 3 8 inches, or half the sye; then draw a line from 8 to 0, divide said line in two, and square down to 3 by said half which is 3 graduated inches; then sweep from 0 to 8 by 3, and then straighten the curve a little toward the front and the least shade behind; then mark 9 inches inside at elbow and 1 outside; draw forearm seam by 9 from 8, sweep around the bottom of sleeve from 32 by 0, mark the width of sleeve hand 5 inches or whatever width you desire it, and form the curve of back arm according to model. If it is desired the sleeve should be shaped, the forearm may be hollowed ¾ of inch, to form the underside measure around that part where the underside should be 8 inches or ¾ sye; then curve the back arm of underside same as that of upperside, and the sye part as model. Figure 5 is a representation of the low roll of single breasted frock, and how to produce it by throwing the crease in advance of point of shoulder; if required to roll to waist, the stand up may touch the point of shoulder.

Figures 6, 7, and 8 are the diagrams of a fashionable morning coat of the half-frock style. How to draught back, Figure 8. This back is draughted the same as the others, with the following exceptions: the back pitch is raised ½ inch higher, and the top of back ¼ inch wider; when forming shoulder, the star mark on line depth of shoulder on back should be placed on centre line; it is cut ½ inch longer at waist and ¼ wider, and the skirt is cut much shorter. Of forepart, Figure 7, it is single-breasted, and has the addition of one inch added to front more than half breast, and has 1 inch addded to waist. We give two different styles of skirt to this coat; the style most slanted, when used to this forepart, should have the forepart more slanted off toward the bottom, as it is not designed to button at waist. How to draft skirts, Figure 6. Draw construction line from 0 to 13½, which should have been marked 14½; to correspond with length of back; then mark down from 0 9 inches, and mark it in from 9 1½, mark it inside also at 0 1 inch, lay on square at 1 and 1½, and draw top line to 18; mark down from 18 ¾, and form the top of skirt from ¾ to 1 as model, and round of skirt from 1 to 9, (the 9 should be on the outside.) Either skirt can be draughted by drawing either separate lines from 18 to 17½ or 14, and forming the curves according to model. This skirt may be worn either with or without the flap.

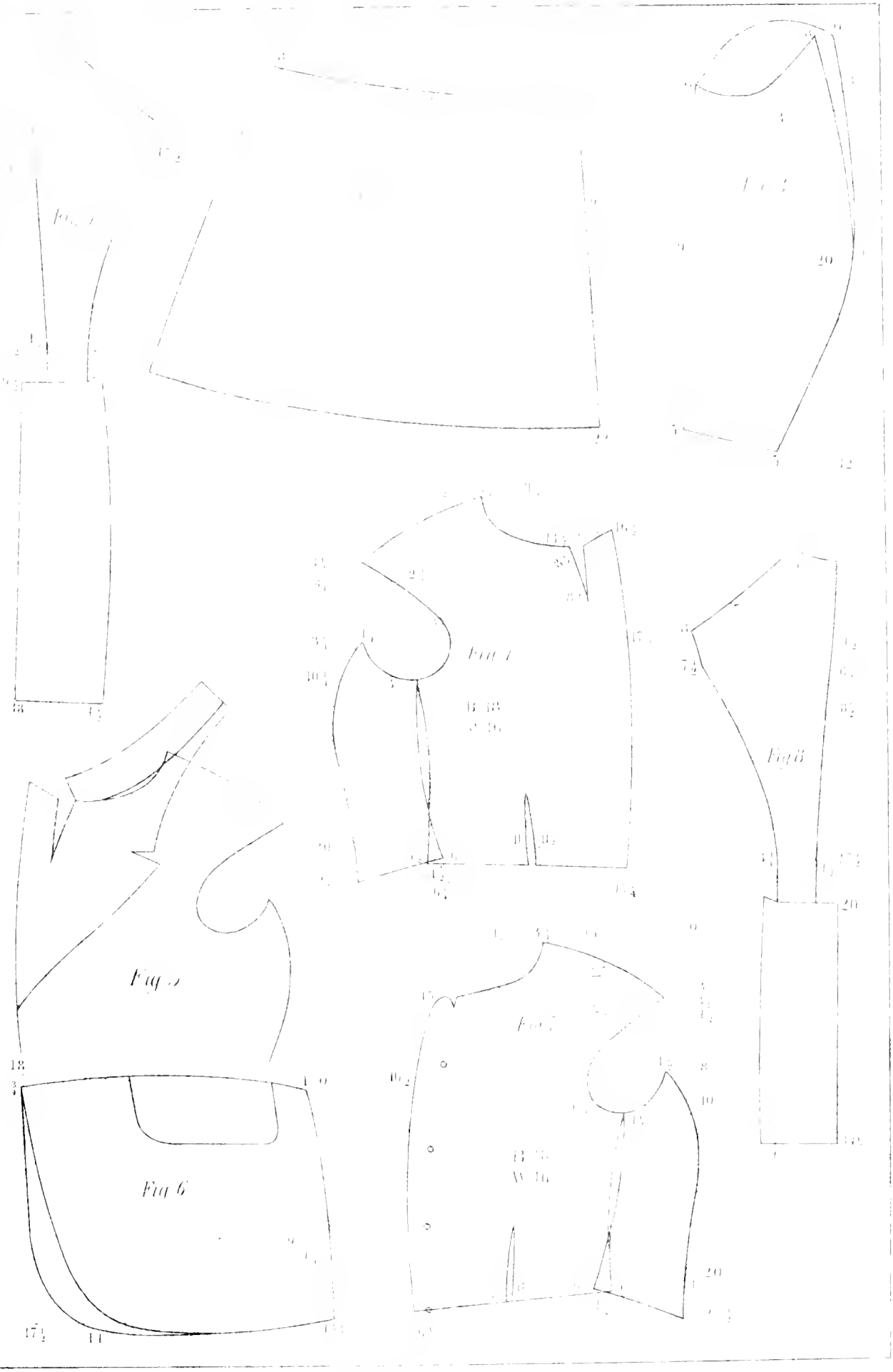
Fig 1
Fig 2
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Fig 8

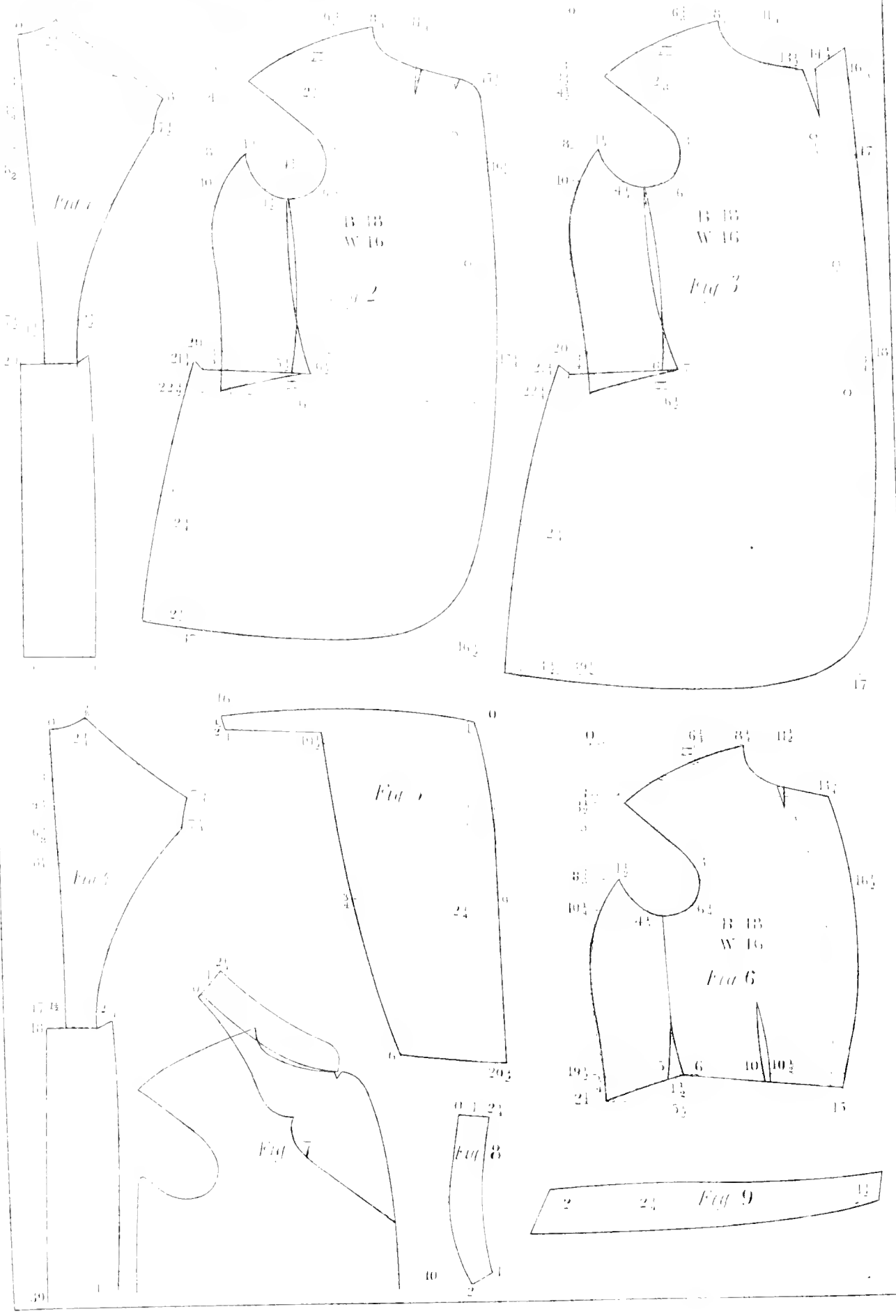


Fig 1
B 38
W 16
Fig 2
B 38
W 16
Fig 3
Fig 4
Fig 5
Fig 6
B 38
W 16
Fig 7
Fig 8
Fig 9

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 4.

Figs. 1, 2, 3 are the diagrams of two different styles of coat, the one back being suited to either forepart. Fig. 1 is the back, and is drafted same as last, with the exception that the skirt is longer, and the back at natural waist ¼ of an inch narrower. How to draft forepart, fig. 2 draw construction line from 0 to 37, the upper part of this coat being essentially similar to the one we have just described, we will confine our remarks to those points of the diagram which are different. It will be seen that this coat is not thrown in so close at the waist as the one that was cut all the way through, which we last described, nor does it require it, not having the same chance to stretch across the waist that the other has. It will be seen the top of skirt is formed by a line drawn straight across on the square from the point of spring at 6½, then measure the width of bottom of side-body and give the same distance from 5½ on top of skirt, with ½ inch added for fulness: for spring of skirt mark down construction line from top of skirt 9 graduated inches and 2¼ out on the square, and draw the spring as model, giving it a gentle curve: for forming the bottom of skirt, draw the line from 37 on inside and outside by construction line, then mark on front of breast ½ breast measure, with 1 inch added, then draw the dotted line from 16½ on breast to 16½ at bottom on the square, add ¾ of inch at front at natural waist, and form front of breast and bottom of skirt as model. Fig. 3 is a register form of business coat, and is drafted in the same way as the preceding forepart, with the exception of the breast, which is cut with a small lappell and the skirt being cut somewhat longer, there is a deduction of ½ inch less than half-breast for front of breast where it joins the lappell, a fish taken out of ¾ at top, and the lappell is 2 inches in width, the front and bottom of skirt is formed similar to fig. 2, but not so much rounded at bottom of skirt.

Figs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 are the diagrams of a fashionable dress coat: the cut of back and forepart is similar to that of frock, but rather a closer fit: the waist is cut shorter, being 1 inch below natural waist, and from 1½ to 1¾ in width at this point: the breast is cut same as that of frock, excepting being rounded off more towards the bottom, it not being designed to button. The bottom of breast is ¾ of inch from dotted line at bottom to arrange with the step of skirt. Fig. 16½ in front of breast is an error of the engraver and should be 15½, to correspond with half-breast measure. Fig. 8 is the collar, and is designed to roll the breast nearly to the bottom, to those who desire a less roll they will make the round of stand up somewhat less and to correspond with the roll they desire. Fig. 5 is the skirt, and is drafted in the following way: Draw line from 0 to 20½ and square in to 1 at top, mark down from 0 9 inches, or half-breast measure, square in from 9 2¼ graduated inches, then lay elbow of square on at 1, with arm resting on 2¼, and draw dotted line at top to 16, mark down from 16 ½ or ¾ of inch, also the step one inch in width at front, and about 5½ in length, then curve the top from ½ to 1, raising about ¼ inch above dotted line at centre of skirt, and form back skirt from 1 to 9, there is a plait to add to this part of skirt, mark the width of bottom from 6 to 6½, draw line from 10½ to 6, and form front of skirt with a gentle curve to the amount of ¾ of inch at the centre of the length of shirt. Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating the roll of breast of fig. 2, and also of single breasted sack, plate the 6th.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 5.

Figs. 1, 2 are the diagrams of back and forepart of a double breasted coat of the register form. There is but little connected with this diagram requiring any considerable extended remarks from some of the other coats we have described. The waist is at the same length and should be shortened or lengthened according to fashion: the top of pitch of back is raised a little higher than those we described, but is taken off the point of shoulder at sye, and gives it somewhat the appearance of a low shoulder, but this is entirely regulated by the blade measure, and is simply a change of seams, some entertaining the opinion (and justly too) that throwing the seam well on top of shoulder makes the customer look more square, and adds a much better appearance to the garment: we generally indicate the advance on shoulder by a dotted line at the original shoulder, and a star mark on the line depth of shoulder, the star should in all cases be placed on the line depth of shoulder, as it would otherwise make a difference in the crookedness or straightness of shoulder to amount to $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch, or in proportion to the addition made. It is all important that these remarks should be kept in view, as a well balanced shoulder is the most beautiful part of the coat, $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch would not change it much, but it is just as well to have it right: the front of breast is also in this case $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than half-breast, and the width of lappell is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or according to the dictates of fashion: the curve at bottom of skirt should be very slightly rounded off. Fig. 9 marked down from the top of skirt to fix the point for getting spring of skirt is a guide for figs. 2 and 3, plate 4th. Figs. 4 and 5 are the diagrams of what is generally denominated an English jacket, but as illustrated in this diagram the style is more decidedly that of New York.

This jacket is cut a good length in waist, but not to the extreme that some have been cut, it is 4 inches below natural waist and 3 in width at this part: the back from natural waist to the full length should be gently hollowed to range nearly straight with construction line, a very little spring should also be given to side seam below natural waist, these garments being generally cut loose and graceful we give $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch more to width of back pitch, and deduct the same off point of side seam marked $1\frac{3}{4}$, and thus allowing only $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch over diameter crosswise for seams; the collar of these jackets may be cut to roll them down to the natural waist, or given a short roll, according to the round of stand up of collar. In long waists the spring of side body should be gently hollowed and made nearly to arrange with the construction line: the spring under arm, after crossing natural waist, should take its regular range of spring in proportion to the length of waist; the side body should be cut $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch short, or $\frac{3}{4}$, and stretched from one inch above natural waist to the bottom, and care should be taken to have the linings put in full, both in length and breadth, over side body, particularly below the natural waist, as tight linings would destroy the whole effect of the spring. As these jackets are cut to hang flat in the short skirt, the spring of skirt is put at $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Figs. 3 and 6 are the diagrams of back and forepart of a New York jacket: we will proceed to draft it to the measure we gave in the commencement of this work. How to draft back, fig. 3 draw construction line from 0 to 31, mark on said line from 0 to natural waist 17, full length 22, draw back line by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in from 17, mark down from 0 $8\frac{1}{2}$, or depth of sye on back, then lay your measure diameter lengthwise on $8\frac{1}{2}$, which is $5\frac{1}{4}$, which will place the elbow of square at 3, and draw line from 3 or line depth of shoulder and diameter lengthwise, divide the diameter, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$,

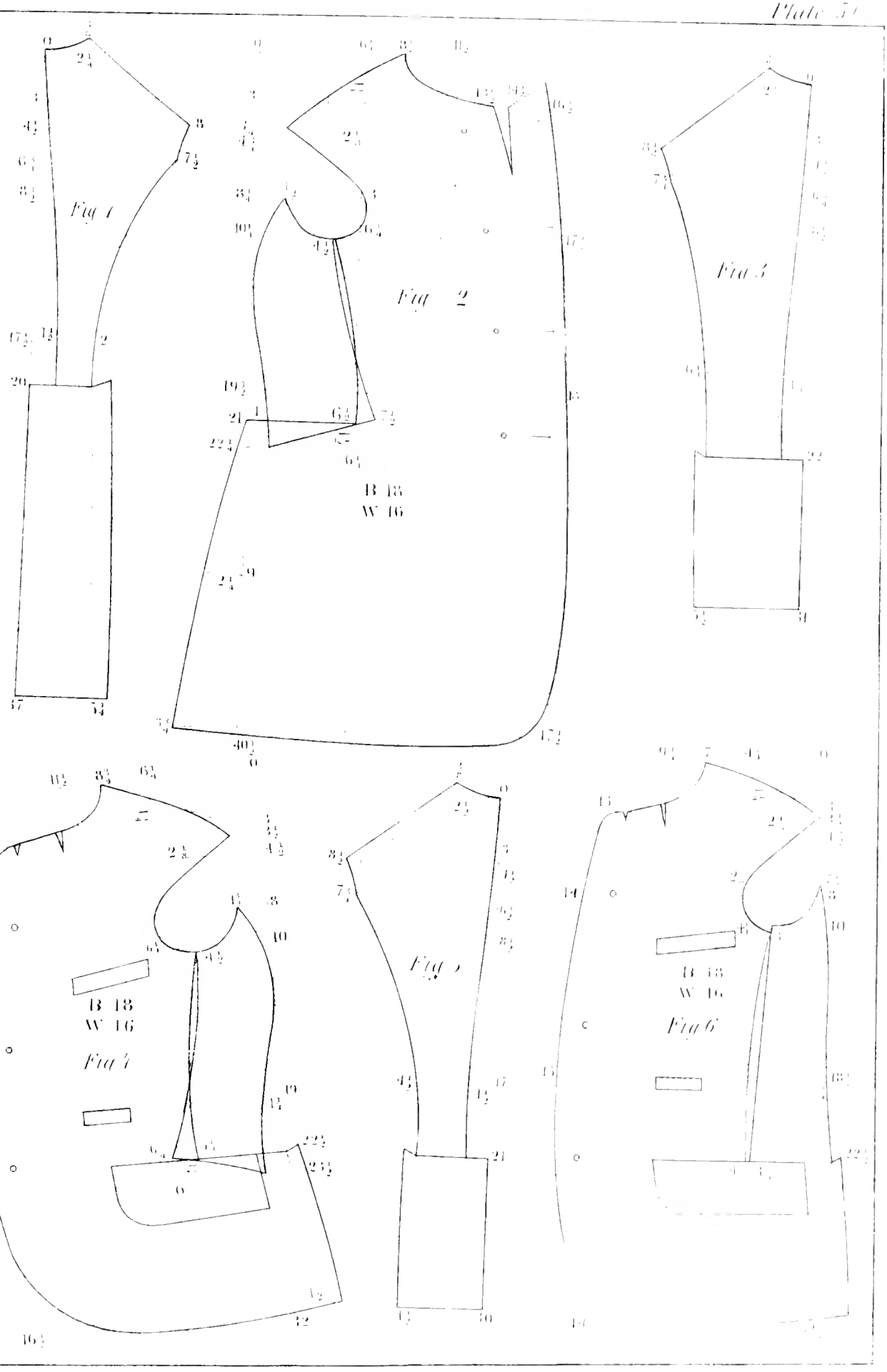


Fig 1
Fig 2
B 18
W 16
Fig 3
B 18
W 16
Fig 4
Fig 5
B 18
W 16
Fig 6

for centre, give 4 inch to the under part and 4¼ to the upper, which will make width of pitch 2½, marked respectively 4½ and 6½, square these lines across, the upper lines by back line, the waist lines by construction, mark on top 2½, and raise the point ¾ for spring, then lay your square on the lower line of back pitch, with 11½ inches or your sye measure resting on back seam, deduct your diameter crosswise off, or 4¼, leaving 7¼ for width of back as these garments are cut very loose we add 1 inch, making 7¼; we mark the upper part of pitch ¼ wider, making 8½; we mark the width of back at natural waist 5 inches, and form back by the points indicated according to model.

How to draft forepart, fig. 6

Draw construction line from 0 to 32½, square in top, then mark down from 0 10 inches to bottom of sye, the width of top of back being 2½, making 12½ in all, thus allowing ½ inch for seams, the shoulder being 12, then lay bottom of sye of back on that of 10 on forepart and mark line of pitch and diameter lengthwise and run the back up to top and mark line depth of shoulder by that of back at 3, square these lines across, then lay your back on 7¼, touching line at 8, and measure straight across your sye measure 11½, with the ½ inch you have added to back to give looseness to this coat, and this leaves the diameter crosswise without anything being added. For the following reasons the point of side seam should be raised ¾ of inch from 8 to 7¼ to give the requisite length to back, as all sack coats or garments not cut through the waist require from ¾ to 1 inch more length seemingly than coats cut through, then draw the line by 4¼ to 4¼ in at flap head, then establish centre line, which is ½ diameter crosswise, or 2¼, and draw line 2¼ from line diameter lengthwise, then lay on shoulder of back with line depth of shoulder touching centre line, with the top pitch of back touching at 3, and top of back at 2, resting on top line at 7, then apply blade measure from 4¼ at bottom of sye to 8½ on back at bottom of sye, which is 17 inches, (see plate 2d, fig. 3½, for application of blade measure,) mark 2½ up from bottom of sye, or ¼ of sye measure, and 3 in from construction line, mark length of side seam from 7¼ to 18½, and 22½ by side seam of back, less ¼ of inch, square waist lines across, mark 3¼ and 4 inside on waist line, and draw line from 3 at bottom of sye to 3½, then take out fish of ¾ at natural waist, ending at ¼ at flap head; the hollowing should be all on forepart side, and the sidebody should be raised ½ inch above the line at bottom of sye, then form sye as model, sidebody from 7¼ to ½ inch up from 3, shoulder from 3½ by 2½ to 3, mark ¾ of inch outside of construction line at natural waist for the ¾ taken out under arm, then mark side seam as model, with a spring of 1½ at bottom, apply ½ breast measure from front of sye, with 1 inch added to 14, and draw line to 14 at bottom on the square, and square in the bottom of skirt to length of back, and form front and bottom as model; to form neck gore draw line from 1½ to 13 and form neck as model, with the back in a joining position to shoulder, the hollowed side of fish under arm should be stretched ¼ of inch, when it will join fair, the same instructions apply to this as the other jacket respecting sidebody: when the sidebody part of this jacket is joined and brought to its proper place the top of side will be at 8 and thrown out ¼ of inch, and the sye not materially differ from fig. 1; as this garment falls nearly straight, being but little shaped, we seldom ever apply the elliptic measure, indeed it is very difficult to apply such measure, as this part of the balance of coat is entirely changed when joined.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 6.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 are the back and forepart of single breasted sack coat. How to draft back, fig. 1—draw construction or back line from 0 to 33, mark down from $8\frac{1}{2}$, or depth of sye on back, and square it across, then lay on square and mark your diameter lengthwise, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is the same number up from bottom of sye, divide your diameter to find a centre, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$, mark $\frac{3}{4}$ below centre and $1\frac{1}{4}$ above to make a square shoulder, mark top of back 3 inches, and raise it $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch, lay on your square on bottom of sye with $11\frac{3}{4}$, which is your sye measure on $8\frac{1}{2}$, and deduct $4\frac{1}{4}$, which is your diameter crosswise from the sye measure, the balance, $7\frac{1}{2}$, being the width of back; in sack coats, which require to be cut loose and has no seam under arm, we add the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to width of back, making 8, square up dotted line to 8 at top and add $\frac{1}{2}$ the diameter cross wise to 8 or centre of bottom of sye, marked $\frac{1}{2}$ on model, then square it down to 1, which is 1 inch which sack requires longer than other coats, and placed here to enable us to form the back correctly, add $\frac{1}{4}$ outside from 8 at top of pitch, form top of back with a gentle curve to $\frac{1}{4}$, draw line of shoulder from $\frac{3}{4}$ on top to $\frac{3}{4}$ on pitch, then form back sye from $\frac{1}{4}$ by 8 $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 1, mark along the bottom 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and draw line from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom, the side may be slightly shaped by hollowing it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch if the cutter chooses, the dotted line on shoulder is the original back, but in sack coats we generally apply the strong line or outer edge to the centre.

How to draft forepart, fig. 3 draw construction line from 0 to 33, square in top, mark down from 0 $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with 3 on top of back, making $12\frac{1}{2}$, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for seams, the shoulder measure being 12 inches, then lay bottom of sye of back on that of forepart and mark line of pitch, and diameter lengthwise, run it up to top and mark line depth of shoulder by back at 3, then lay on back, as fig. 5, marked with a dotted line, and mark straight across from back line from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, the sye measure, with the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch added, which we have given to back, the back at this point being about $8\frac{1}{4}$, to the front of sye 4, making $12\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than sye measure; to $9\frac{1}{4}$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ the sye measure, less $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to give proportions for drafting, draw line from bottom of sye at 4 to 4 at top and also from $9\frac{1}{4}$ at top, then mark waist lines $17\frac{3}{4}$ and $20\frac{1}{4}$ and square them across, mark up from 4 at bottom 3 inches and from 4 at bottom $2\frac{3}{4}$, then raise point of side from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 inch which sack requires more length than other coats, represented by fig. 4 or dotted line, then mark centre line, or $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter crosswise from front of sye, then lay line depth of shoulder of back on centre line, with back lying on depth of shoulder of forepart, with top of back touching forepart at $6\frac{3}{4}$, then apply blade measure from 4 at bottom of sye to $8\frac{1}{2}$ on bottom of sye on back, on fig 2, 17 inches, and form the shoulder to correspond with the measure, then form sye as model, apply length of side of back to that of forepart, and square line of bottom as marked, mark on outside 3 inches, which should be about the same width with bottom of back added as back at bottom of sye, mark from front of sye half breast, with 1 inch added to $13\frac{3}{4}$, and draw dotted line on the square to $13\frac{1}{4}$ at bottom, sweep from $13\frac{3}{4}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ at top, and form front of breast and bottom as model, the round of front should touch about $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch in front of dotted line at natural waist; to form neck gore draw line from $1\frac{1}{4}$ down from 4 at top by $2\frac{1}{4}$ down from $9\frac{1}{4}$, and form gore as model.

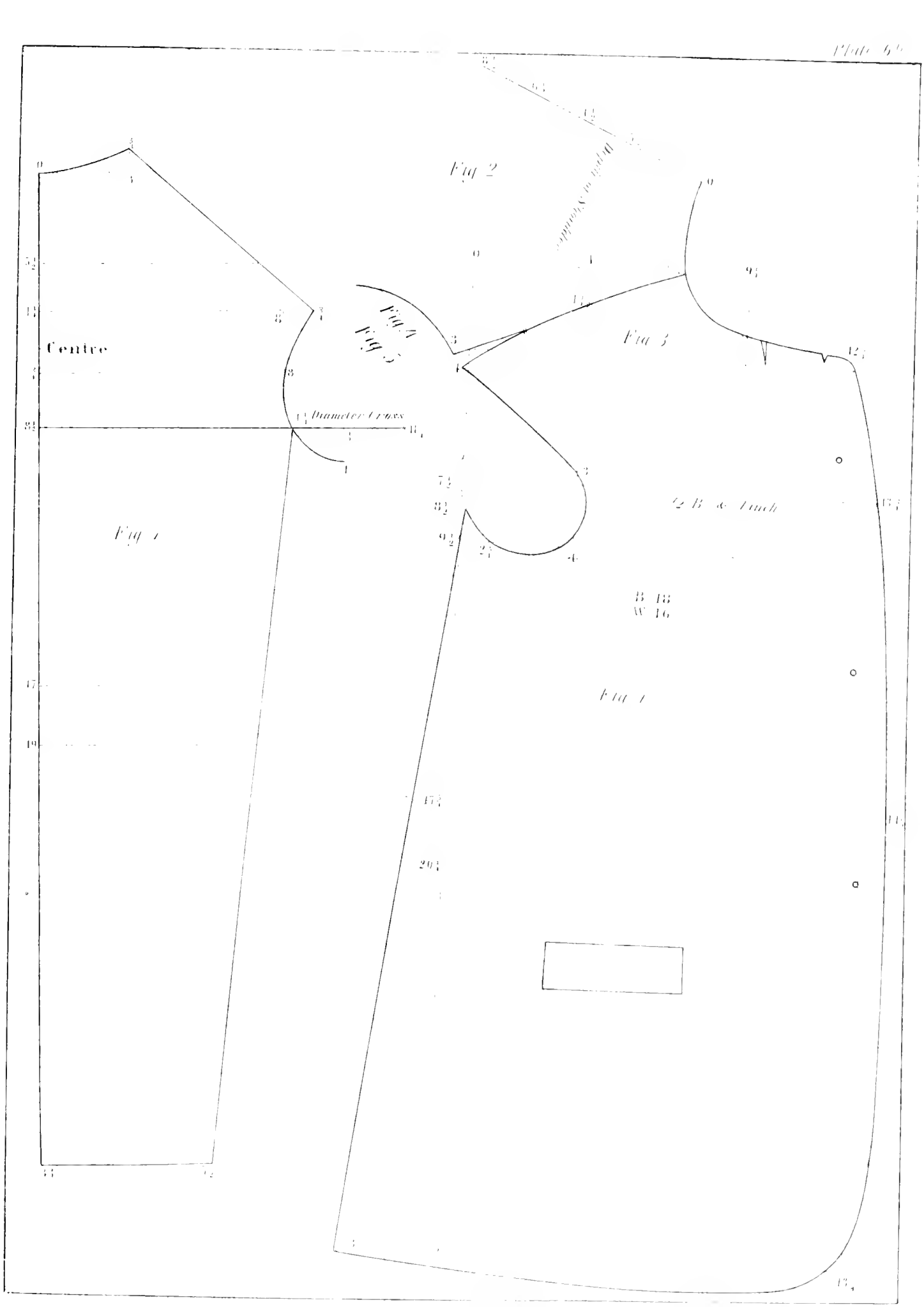


Fig 2
Fig 3
Fig 1
Centre
Diameter Cross
Fig 1
Fig 3
42 B & Inch
B 18
W 16
Fig 4

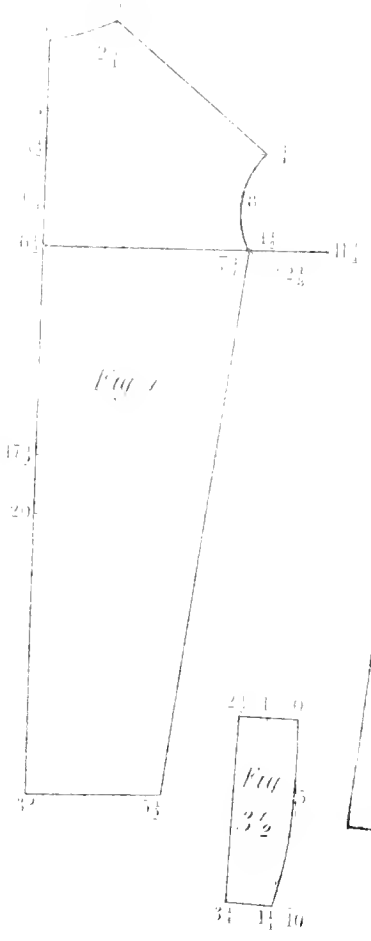
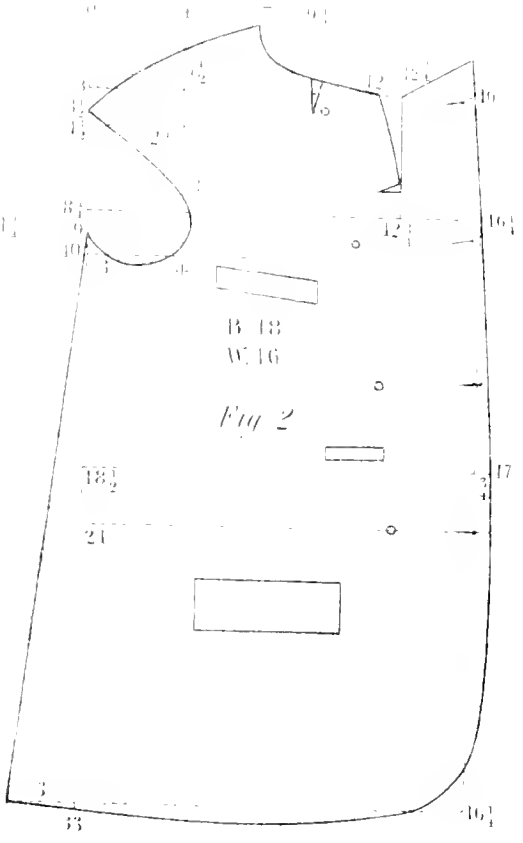


Fig 1


B 18
W 16
Fig 2

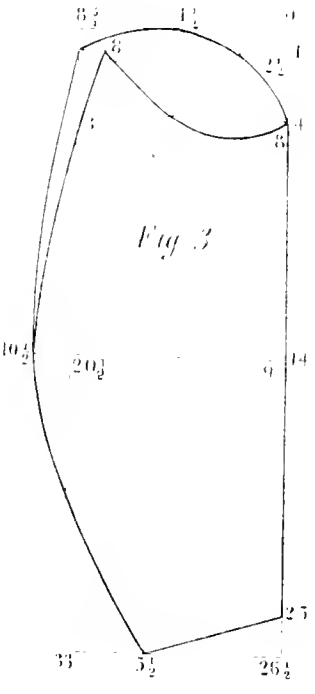


Fig 3

Fig
3½

Fig 4

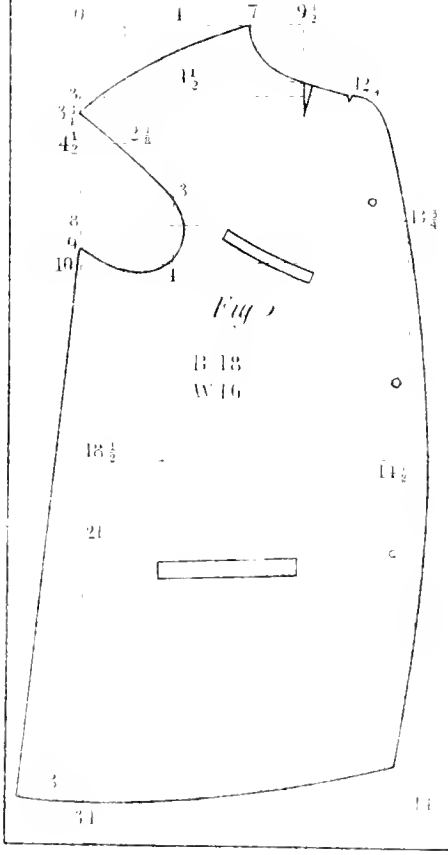


Fig 5
B 18
W 16

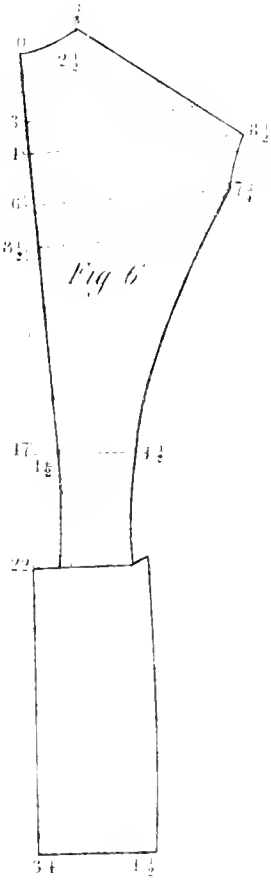
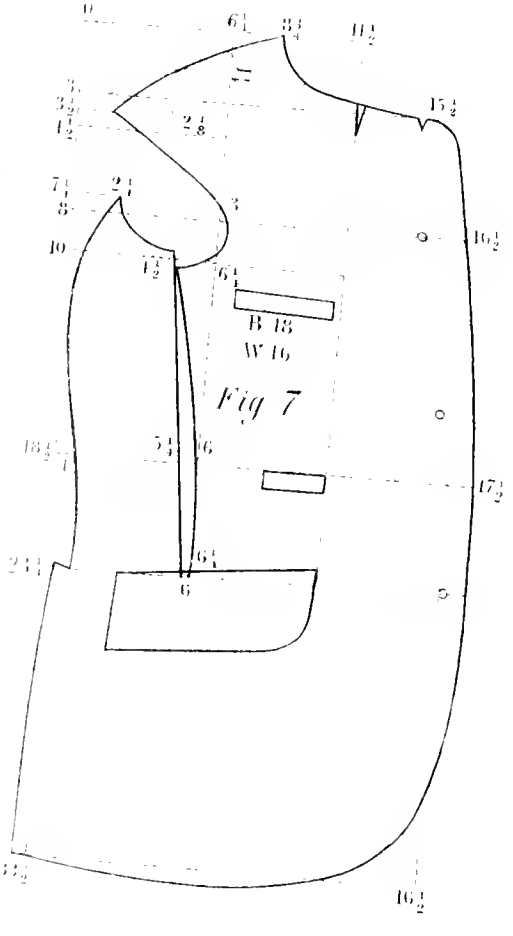


Fig 6


B 18
W 16
Fig 7

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 7.

Figs. 1, 2, 3. 1 are the diagrams of double breasted short sack, the back is drafted the same as the one we have just described, with the exception of top of back being ½ inch less in width, the forepart also is the same, excepting the ½ inch taken off back is given to the length of shoulder, and the double breast, which we will describe: Mark in front of breast from straight line at front of sye half breast to 12⅞, and draw straight line up to 12⅞ on lappell, sweep front of breast 12⅞ to 12 from front of sye, then add 3½ inches for width of lappell to 16¼, and draw dotted line on the square to 16¼ at bottom, and form front of breast and bottom as model; fig. 3 is the sleeve and is adopted to either of those coats, or that in plate 6. As I have already described the rule for drafting sleeve in plate 3, and therefore a repetition is entirely unnecessary, as the only difference is in the width. Fig. 3½ is the collar for this coat, and is drafted with the scale. Fig. 4 is the forepart of another style of sack, adapted to the same back. It is regularly curved from natural waist in front to a point about 1½ inches inside of dotted line and 1½ from bottom, the other points of the forepart is essentially the same as fig. 3 in plate 6.

Figs. 6 and 7 is the back and forepart of a New York walking coat. We have given it that name because I claim to be the original author of this style of coat, although some have given it the name of the French walking coat; but it is believed the French had never any claims to it; the principles herein containtned are the only ones that has been introduced that ever cut this garment correctly. In the explanation we will confine ourselves to those points of the diagram which are different from those of the New York jacket, described on plate 6, figs. 3 and 6. The waist is cut long, being 5 inches below natural waist and 3 in width at this part, the back pitch is well raised to give the shoulder a square appearance: as these garments are cut loos and graceful, although formed to the shape, the back at pitch has ½ inch added to width the same as sack, to those who desire a closer fit ¼ will be sufficient: the point of side seam at 2¼ is raised ⅛ of inch from 8 to 7¼, in conformity with the principle that this style of coat, with sidebody growing, requires that much more length of back, it is also raised ½ inch higher at bottom of sye, and has a twofold object namely, to avoid the long point that would be produced by hollowing it down to the bottom of sye, said long point not working well, being likely to get stretched in putting in of sleeve and throw a wrinkle across at back sye, which is avoided by this plan, besides the hollowing of fish being all taken out of the forepart side, and being stretched a little, as all curves should be, when joined it will have the effect to bring the point of side down to line 8 and throw it out from ¼ to ½ inch, hence when sidepoint is being established in this style of garment no ½ inch should be added to diameter for making up, as the taking out of fish produces that without any addition by this operation, when joined it throws length down below towards natural waist, and produces much the same effect as if the sidebody had been cut through, but preserving a different style. In the application of the eliptic measure it should be ¾ short for the ⅝ sidebody is raised, the natural waist being the same, but ½ inch allowance should be given for fish under arm, so that the one nearly counteracts the other; the hollow of sidebody from one inch above natural waist should be cut short ⅛ and stretched that amount, and the linings kept full in length and breadth to give it full play. The collar fig. 4 is adopted to this coat.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 8.

As this plate is exclusively devoted to over coats we shall confine our explanation to the extra allowance given to the measures in drafting these style of garments, and in order to do so we will first give the measures and the allowances, and then show their application.

Diameter lengthwise, 5½, ½ inch added, 6; crosswise, 4½, ⅝ added, 4⅝; shoulder measure, 12, ½ added, 12½; Blade, 17, ⅝ added, 17⅝; sye measure, 11⅜, ¾ added, 12⅛; eliptic, 13¼, ⅝ added, 13⅞; depth of sye on back, 8½, ½ inch added, 9, the ½ inch to be given in diameter lengthwise; natural waist remains the same, full length ditto, front of breast ¼ of inch added, the breast has 1 inch added in the above measure, waist should have 1 inch for over coat and 1 for linings, if wadded; the sleeve should be cut to the measure.

Description of back, fig. 1: The back seam is thrown into natural waist 2 inches in order to give a wider step on over coat, from 0 on top to bottom of sye has ½ inch added, making 9, and the ½ inch is all given in the diameter, making 6, the depth of shoulder remaining the same as inside coat; on bottom of pitch the sye measure has ⅞ added, making 12½, one half, ⅝, being added to diameter crosswise, and the other ⅝ to width of back. In sacks that are required loose we add ¼ to width of back at pitch; the width of back at natural waist is about 2¾, or according to fashion.

We will now describe forepart, fig. 6. It will be perceived by looking at bottom of sye on forepart and width of top of back that the ½ inch has been added to shoulder measure, with ½ inch for making up, thus making 13 inches, also the ⅞ is added to the sye measure, making 12½, and that the 12½ is divided, with ½ inch thrown to front, at 6¾ for seams, and also the diameter crosswise with the ⅝ added, making in all 5⅛, establishes the point of side seam the side seam is also formed in the same manner as frock; by the application of the eliptic measure, with ¼ or ⅝ of inch added, the centre line is produced the same way, ½ diameter crosswise, with the extra allowance also divided, and the shoulder is formed by the line depth of shoulder being placed on centre line and applying the blade measure with the ⅝ added, or 17⅞, there should be ¼ of inch added to half breast for over coat and 2 inches should be added at waist, the neck gorge of over coat requiring to be higher in consequence of being buttoned up occasionally, should be marked at 2¼ or 2½ inches down from 12½ at top, and gorge formed accordingly.

Of register over coat forepart, Fig. 4, the same back is adapted to both foreparts, with the exception that back at top should be 3 instead of 2⅞ inches for the register form; in this forepart the construction line is drawn to the bottom of skirt, and the spring of skirt is formed by 9 inches down from top of skirt and 2½ outside, the length is regulated by that of the back skirt and squared across; for forming lappell and front of breast, ½ breast with ¼ of inch added should be given to 16, and line of lappell drawn by the square, the front should be swept from front of sye from 16 to 14½, the width of lappell should be added to 16, say 3½ or 3⅝ to 19⅝, and the dotted line drawn to 19¾ at bottom on the square, then add 2½ graduated inches outside at bottom, on long skirt it should be 3, then draw front of breast from 19¼ by 19⅝ to 2½ at bottom, and form bottom as model, fig. 7. The spring of this skirt is got by laying the elbow of square on at 20, which is the waist measure, including 1 inch for fulness, then draw line down to 9 on square, then square out to 3, and form spring of skirt by 3, hollow waist about ⅞ of inch, and form bottom by range of waist, the front ½ inch shorter than behind.

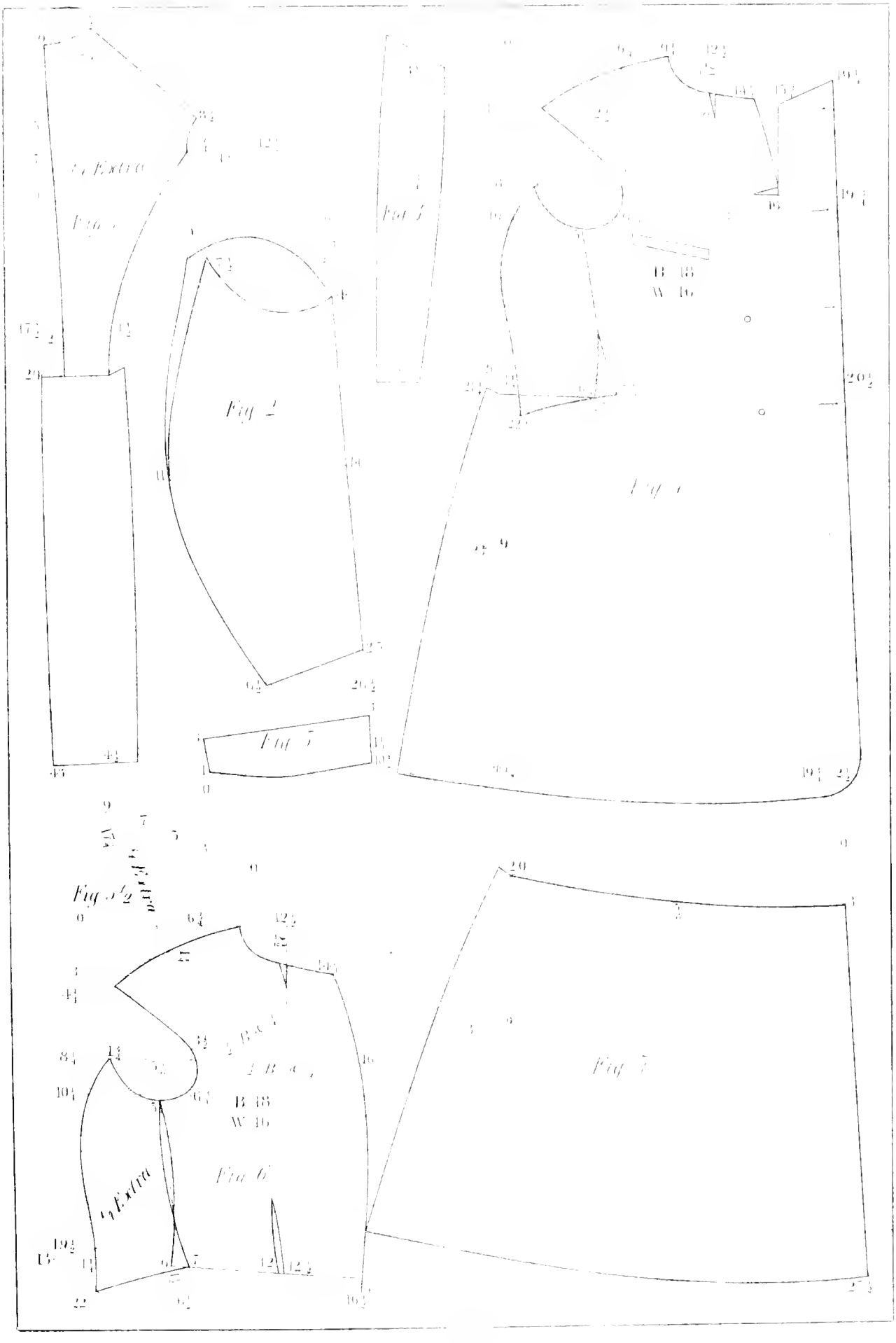
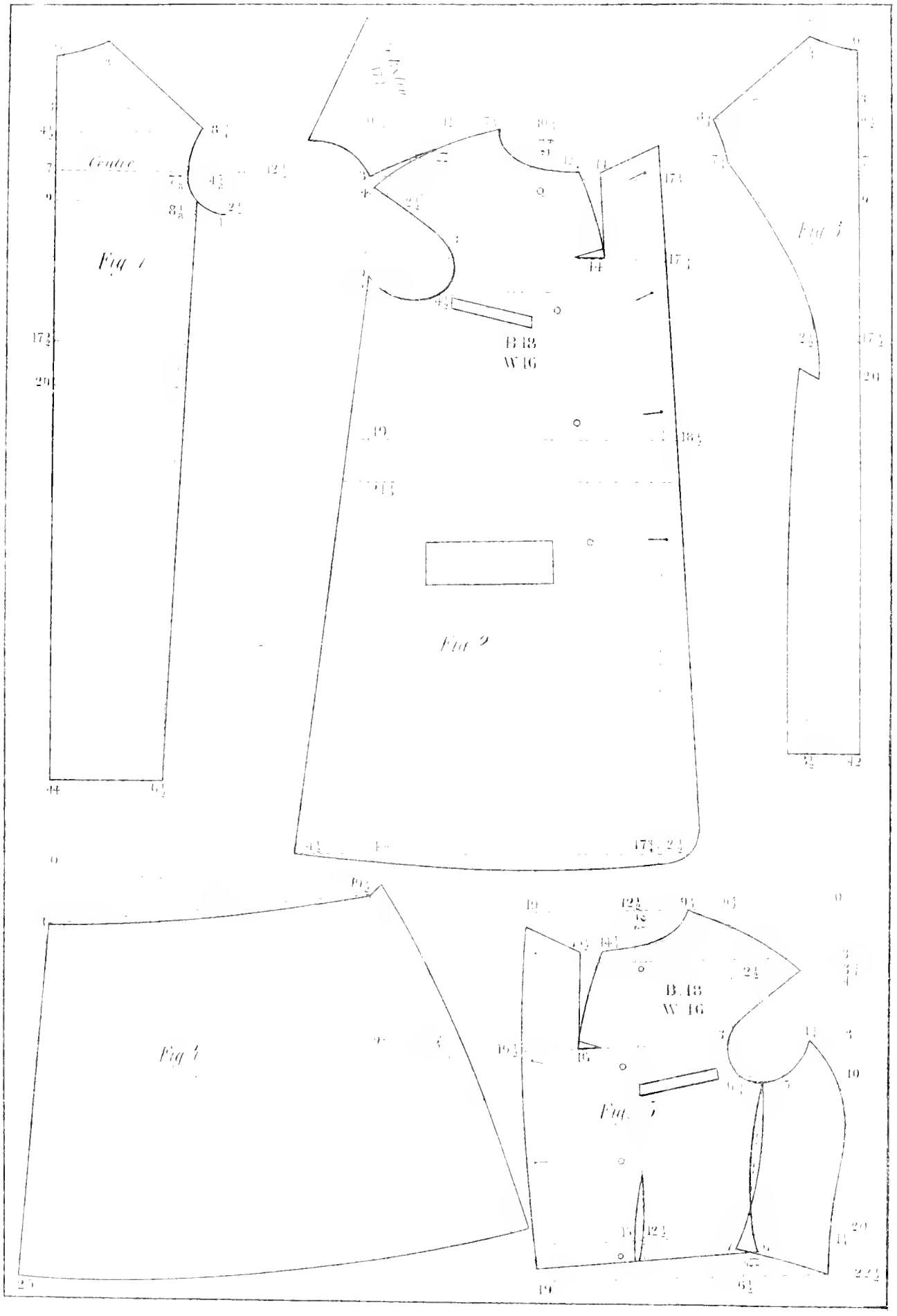


Fig 1
Fig 2
Fig 3
Fig 4
Fig 5
Fig 6
Fig 7
B 38
W 36
4 Extra
Back


Centre
Fig 1
B 18
W 16
Fig 2
Fig 3
Fig 4
B 18
W 16
Fig 5

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 9.

We will finish our description of surtout over coat by commencing with figs. 3, 4, 5. Fig. 3 is the back, and is cut without back seam. This back is drafted in the same way as that of fig. 1, plate 8, excepting the step, and back pitch being raised ½ inch higher, which is deducted from point of shoulder by the application of blade measure; the skirt, fig. 4, is the same in every particular as that of fig. 7 in plate 8, excepting ½ inch more in width at top; forepart, figs. 5, there is nothing in this forepart different from figs. 4 and 6, plate 8, which calls for comment. Figs. 1 and 2 are the diagrams of double breasted sack over coat the back, fig. 1, is ½ inch lower at bottom of sye than under sack, the diameter lengthwise is 5½, with the ½ inch added, making 6 and centre at 3, the bottom of pitch is 1 inch lower than centre, for the application of sye measure, which has ⅞ added for over garments to 12½, the diameter crosswise 4¼, with the ⅝ added, making 4⅞ for over garments, being deducted from sye measure leaves 7⅝ width of pitch, there being no cut under arm in this coat there is no ½ inch allowed, but in coats which are required to be cut loose and graceful, we add from ¼ to ½ inch in width of back at pitch the cutter should regulate this by his experience and the requirements of his customers. For forming the bottom of back sye half the diameter crosswise is added to 7⅝ on bottom of sye see 2½ and 1 inch marked down from 2½ for the purpose of forming back sye this inch is what sacks require longer than other coats from this point up, the dotted lines marked inside at side seam should be followed in case the sack is to be slightly shaped, the shoulder measure has the usual ½ inch added as in all over garments, and the front of sye is laid out by the application of the sye measure, with the ⅞ added for illustration see figs. 3 and 5, business sack, plate 6 and the shoulder is formed in the usual way by the application of the shoulder measure, with ⅞ of inch added; for spring of skirt inside from construction line at 44 should be from 4½ to 5½ in proportion to the length. For information respecting the forming of front of breast, lappell and spring in front at bottom, we would refer the reader to the description of diagram 1, plate 8, in page 16, register coat, which is drafted in the same way.

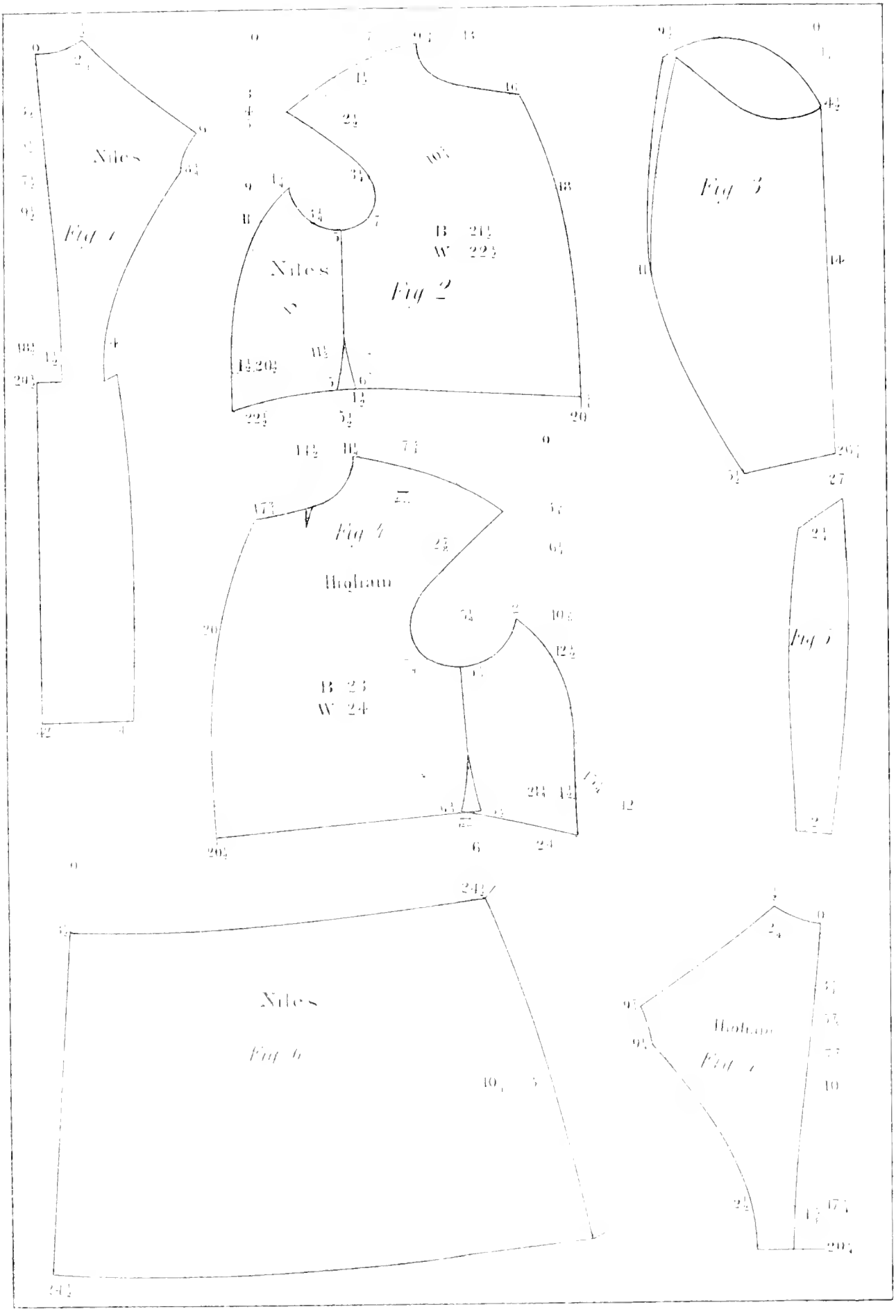
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 10.

Corpulent Men's Coats.

We propose, in plates 10 and 11, to give illustrations of the application of the rule, in cases of corpulent and deformed men of various structures, and will at once exemplify to the reader the entire adaptation and easy application of the principles to the various shapes of the human form; these are cause and effect principles, or in other words, the structure produces the measure and the measure applies to the exact point where the measure has been taken, thus touching the deformity, if any such deformity exists, in its proper place, and a glance at the diagram will convince the reader it was no easy matter.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 are the diagrams of the Niles coat, a gentleman who was brought to us by his tailor, who said he had never been fitted. This structure is of the stout build and short bodied, with high or prominent hip bones.

Figs. 4 and 7 are the diagrams of the Higham coat, which comes under the same structure as that of the Niles coat, but which corresponds in no particular point, excepting the prominent hip bones and corpulency. We will describe the one in connection with the other so that the reader may fully understand the contrast, which is not greater than the characteristics of the two men. The following is the measure of the Niles coat: Diameter lengthwise, 6 inches; crosswise, $4\frac{3}{4}$; shoulder measure, $13\frac{1}{4}$; blade, $18\frac{3}{4}$; sye, 13; eliptic, 15; depth of sye on back, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; natural waist, 18; full length, 20; breast, $21\frac{1}{2}$; waist, $22\frac{1}{2}$. The Higham measure: Diameter lengthwise, $6\frac{1}{4}$; crosswise, $5\frac{1}{4}$; shoulder measure, $14\frac{3}{4}$; blade, $21\frac{1}{4}$; sye measure, $14\frac{1}{2}$; eliptic, $15\frac{1}{2}$; depth of sye on back, 10; natural waist, $17\frac{1}{4}$; full length, $30\frac{1}{2}$; breast, 23; waist, 24. In comparing the length of back to the bottom of sye of these two coats, it will be seen that there is only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch difference, the one being $9\frac{1}{2}$ and the other 10, and the diameter lengthwise only $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch difference, the one being at 6 and the other at $6\frac{1}{4}$; the depth of shoulder being $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ respectively, and thus far there is a tolerable uniformity in proportion to the size of garments, but when we come to the natural waist, which is marked $18\frac{1}{2}$, (but should have been 18), on the one hand and $17\frac{1}{4}$ on that of the other, the uniformity ceases, and proves that the largest coat is the shortest bodied by $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch; but when we compare the length of shoulders with that of backs, the contrast will appear still more remarkably striking, the length of shoulder of the Niles coat is $13\frac{1}{4}$, while that of the Higham coat is $14\frac{3}{4}$, making a difference of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while the difference on back to bottom of sye is only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and proves very conclusively that the Niles coat is adapted to a stooping structure, while on the contrary the Higham coat is designed for an erect structure, the difference in the contrast being 1 inch, but when we come to contemplate the blade measure the contrast is still greater, the Niles coat is at $18\frac{3}{4}$, while that of Higham's is $21\frac{1}{4}$, showing a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches more in the Higham coat; now, this to a casual observer might be difficult of explanation, since there were only 1 inch on forepart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on back difference, but when we come to consider the difference in the sye measure, the one being at 13 while the other is at $14\frac{1}{2}$, the difficulty is entirely explained, and would lead to the following conclusion: that the Niles coat, although a stooping structure had his arms backward, the sye measure being not more than equal to a breast measure of 20, when it is placed at $21\frac{1}{2}$, and also giving to the front of breast nearly as much fullness as that of Higham's.


Niles
Fig 1
Niles
Fig 2
B 21½
W 22½
Fig 3
Holham
Fig 4
B 23
W 24
Fig 5
Niles
Fig 6
Holham
Fig 7

although the latter is erect; it is also very evident from the sye measure of the Higham coat that the arms are further forward in proportion to the breast than usually found in corpulent men, and that the muscle of shoulder is well developed, the arms being well forward also carries the point of shoulder well forward, placing it at 11¼.

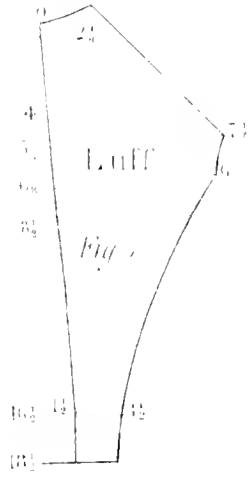
As we stated in the beginning, both these garments were of the short bodied high hip bone structure, a class of men that is usually more difficult to cut a garment for than is generally met with, and the more difficult part we will now call the reader's attention to. In these kind of structures the natural tendency is to work up the sidebody and back at waist, the hip bones usually coming in contact should the waist of coat touch too closely at this point; on the Higham coat the bottom of back is placed in a joining position, marked with dotted lines; when you mark the length of side seam down construction line by side seam of back, when you discover that your side seam comes outside of construction line, sweep from 24 or point marked to point of side seam see short dotted line by 2; this sweep should be applied to both natural waist and bottom, and the lines squared across to correspond with said sweeps, and which will tend to shorten the body, which is very essential in this kind of coat, then apply eliptic measure with the measure from hollow of waist on side, let the longest measure be the point of side seam, then shorten your sidebody ⅜ of inch shorter than that of back, and stretch that ⅜ from about 4 inches up from bottom, let the linings be full both in length and breadth over sidebody, and no doubts need be entertained for the result.

Fig. 3 is a sleeve laid out by diagram to be used by the scale and suited to the Niles coat. The scale should be 18 for this size, 19½ scale would suit that of the Higham coat in the widths and the lengths should be to measure, or the sleeve top can be drafted by the rule to correspond with the sye, the skirt, fig. 6, can also be used for the Higham coat with 1½ inches being added to the widths.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 11.

Corpulent and Misshapen.

Description of the Inff or low shoulder coat, figs 1 and 2, to the following measure: Diameter lengthwise, 4½; crosswise, 4½; shoulder measure, 11⅜; blade, 15½; sye measure, 11¼; eliptic 12½; depth of sye on back, 8½; natural waist, 16½; full length, 18½; breast, 17½; waist 15. It will be seen by comparing the above measure that the diameter lengthwise and crosswise are precisely the same, a circumstance which is very seldom met with, this being the only case I ever came across in my experience. The diameter crosswise in the present case is extraordinary large and that lengthwise being small makes the arm nearly round at this point, the muscle on low shouldered men is usually found to be very small, which is generally the cause of their low shoulders, the sye measure is at 11¼, and when the diameter crosswise is deducted from it leaves a very narrow back, 4½ from 11¼ leaving 6¾, our engraver made it worse by mistake, making it 6½ where it should be 6¾,) as the low shoulder is the only part connected with this diagram which requires notice, we will confine our remarks to this point for the purpose of enlightening the minds of one or two of our patrons who have wrote to us some time ago, making the inquiry would not the line depth of shoulder, being placed on centre line, come in contact with the principle laid down in the rule namely, that as the arms are forward the point of shoulder also goes forward? We answer, there is only one contingency that can effect this general rule, and that is in the case where the diameter lengthwise is extremely long, and where muscles are extensively developed, producing a very high shoulder, which is frequently met with in stout builds but never in low shouldered men), and are found more frequently among Englishmen than any other country. We give an illustration of this exception in the Kolb coat, fig. 7, where the diameter lengthwise is at the extreme point of 7½, leaving a depth of shoulder of only 3 inches (whereas anything like proportion would place it at 4), and yet nothing could illustrate more fully the correctness of the principles than the contingeny here referred to, to look at the very large sye produced by the very large muscle, and the very large blade measure from the very high shoulder, and thus producing a narrow skeleton shoulder, entirely adapted to this kind of customer, and then look at the natural waist thrown in about as much as the fair proportioned structure, while the corpulency is entirely at front, and is it not natural that a man with such a capacious stomach must necessarily force his head and shoulders back and produce what is termed extra erect, then compare this coat with the Higham coat, the diameter lengthwise is 1¼ longer, crosswise ⅜ of inch wider, the depth of sye on back is only ½ inch lower than the Higham coat, while the shoulder measure is 1¼ inches longer, proving very conclusively that the customer is extra erect; the centre line in the Higham coat is at 2⅝, while in this it is 3¼; the shoulder measure in the Higham coat is at 3⅞, while in the Kolb coat it is only 3, thus the 3⅜ placed to centre line in the Higham coat carries the point of shoulder to 11¼, the sye measure in the Kolb coat is ½ inch more than Higham, and the diameter crosswise is ⅜ more, thus making the back of Higham's coat ¼ of inch wider than Kolb's, and placing the centre line ⅜ of inch further from front of sye than Higham, by placing the Kolb back with the line depth of shoulder being at 3, and centre line at 3½, it will be easily comprehended how the point of shoulder is placed at 10½, it will thus be seen that


Luff
Fig 1

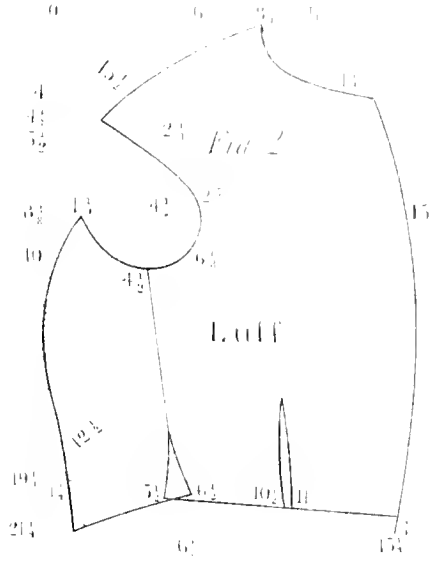
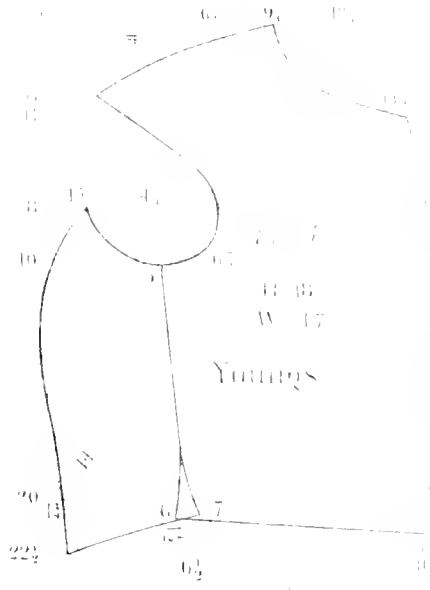


Fig 2
Luff


B 18
W 17
Youngs

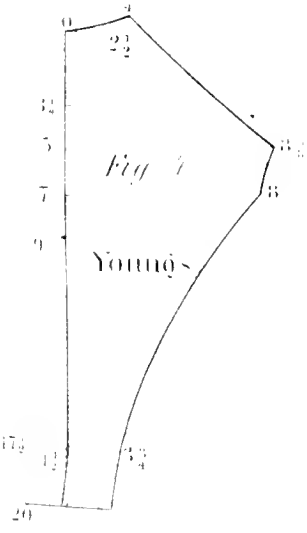
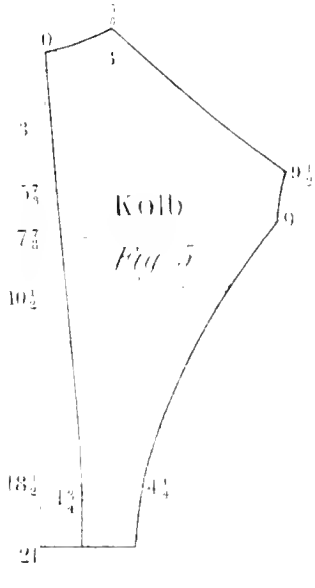
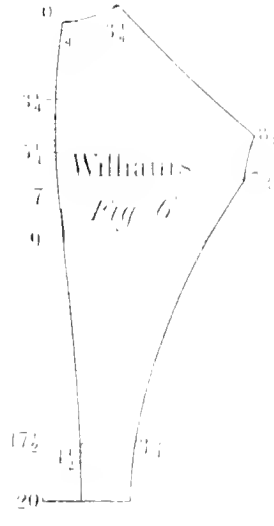
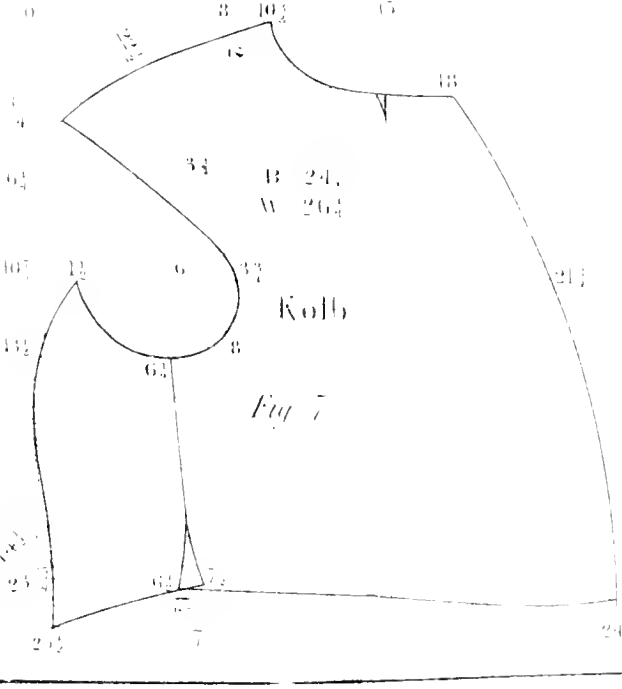
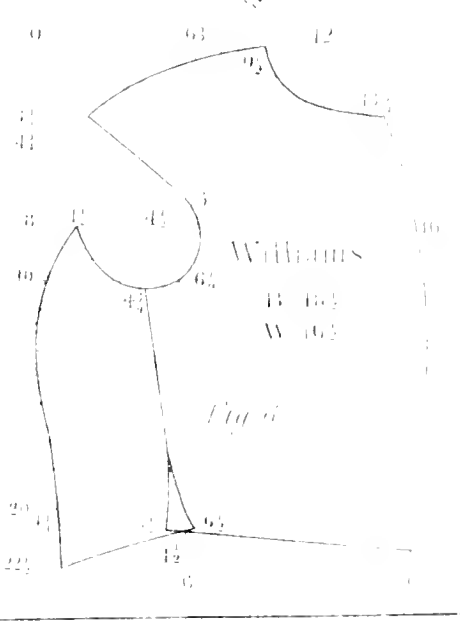


Fig 4
Youngs


Kolb
Fig 5


Williams
Fig 6


B 24
W 26¾
Kolb
Fig 7

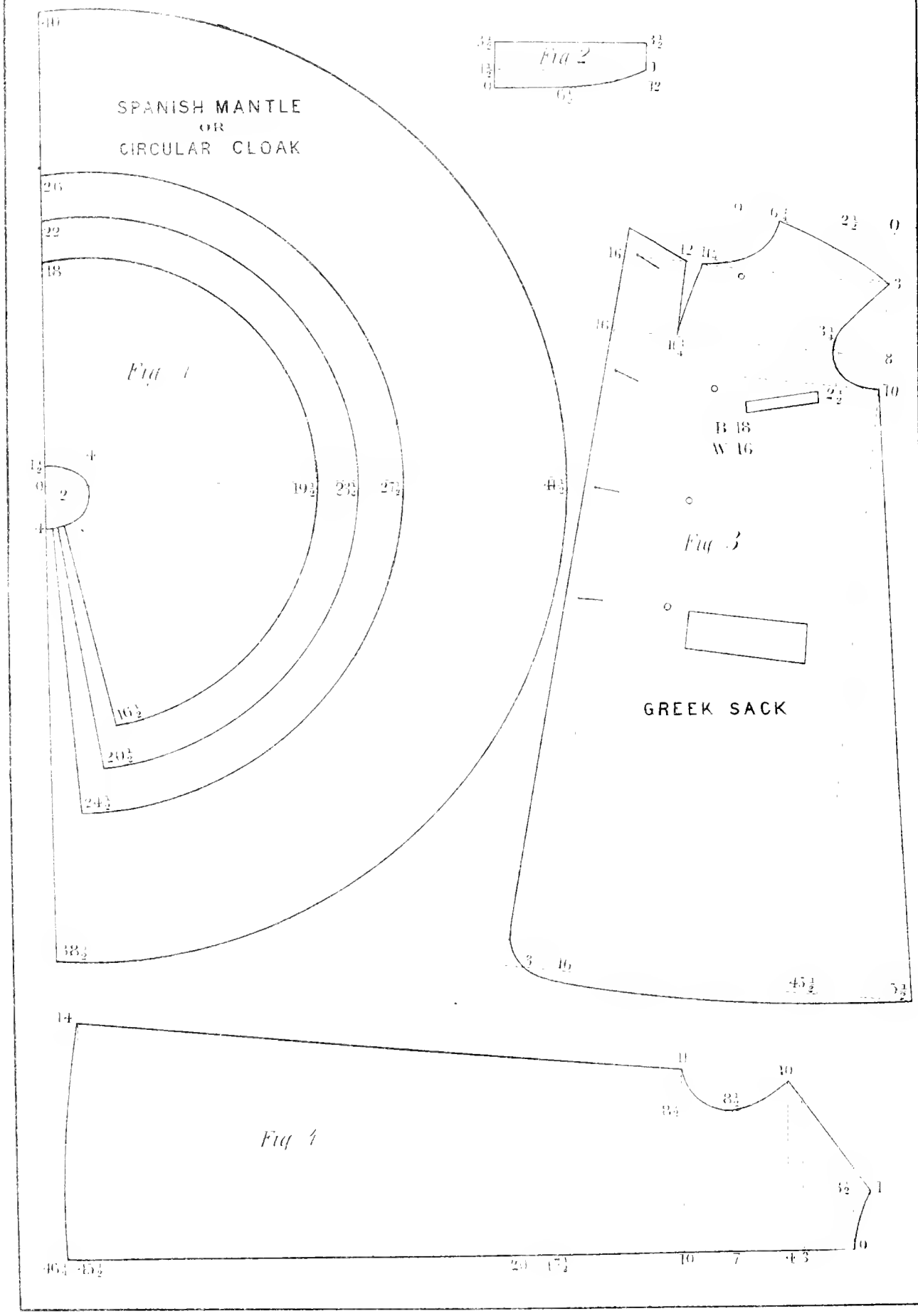

Williams
B 16½
W 16½
Fig 8

the principles work harmonious in every case, accommodating itself to the requirements of the body. And now, having explained the exception, we would invite the reader back to the point of digression—namely, the low shoulder. The diameter lengthwise being 4½ places the shoulder at 4 inches, whereas in fair proportions it would be at 3, then lay your eye to the line diameter on forepart, which is the same as that on back, but in the fair proportion would be 1 inch higher, and now by placing the 4 on centre line, and establishing point of shoulder at 8¼. I also ask the reader to follow me while we place the fair proportioned line of shoulder 3 at 3 on centre line, and we ask what will be the difference at point of shoulder? It will be just the same at this point, 8¼, but the blade measure will be at 16½ in place of 15½; it only requires a little study to perceive that by lowering the shoulder you only shorten the blade measure and give breadth to the shoulder; while, on the contrary, by raising the shoulder you only give length to the blade and diminish the width of shoulder to the dimensions of a fair proportioned structure.

In these three diagrams there has been such contrasts presented, the one standing immediately connected with the other in juxtaposition, which rendered it necessary to give the explanation connectedly, and not in detail, so as to enable the reader more fully to understand the philosophy of the principles herein detailed. We will now direct attention to figs. 3 and 4, or the Young's coat, which is generally denominated a stooping structure. A great many of these class of customers are to be found amongst ship carpenters, ship joiners and blacksmiths, men whose avocations tend to a developement of the muscles, with the arms well forward, and therefore produces a narrow, contracted chest, and as the arms go forward so does the head, with round back, which constitute the leading points of a stooping structure. The following is the measure: Diameter lengthwise, 5¼ inches; crosswise, 4½; shoulder measure, 12; blade, 17½; sye measure, 12½; elliptic, 13½; depth of sye on back, 8½; natural waist, 17½; full length, 29; breast, 18½; waist, 17. The most extraordinary part of this measure is the extreme width of sye measure in connection with the shortness of shoulder, but not extraordinary when the shape of the customer, as revealed through the measures is taken into consideration. I select this measure, because the gentleman was a merchant tailor, although I had another customer to cut a coat, for the same week, which was a greater extreme, the sye measure being 13 and the shoulder 12, with the breast at 48, and both these gentlemen wore their coats into my office on the same day, and a casual observer would have discovered nothing remarkable in the coats, until they came to look at the narrowness of the shoulder in front of sye, neither of the gentlemen apprehended then, nor don't know now, that they would be the subject of a paragraph in a work on cutting. The length of back to bottom of sye is long in comparison with that of shoulder, and the diameter lengthwise and crosswise is also large, showing that the muscles of shoulder are well developed; the centre line places the point of shoulder at 9¼, which is in entire harmony with the front of sye, the breast is narrow and flat, but is to cover a flat surface. Indeed, the whole diagram is in perfect keeping with the subject it represents.

We would now call attention to the Williams coat, figs. 6 and 8, which is also a stooping structure of a moderate type, and which has some points connected with it that require a careful consideration. The following is the measure: Diameter lengthwise, 5¼; crosswise, 4½; shoulder, 12; blade, 18; sye, 12; elliptic, 13; depth of sye on back, 9; natural waist, 17½; full length, 29; breast, 18½; waist, 16½. The sye measure and shoulder are both the same length, and when we look at the diameter crosswise in connection with the breast measure and sye measure, we are led to the conclusion that the customer has a tolerably well developed chest, but what is the most extraordinary feature connected with this figure is the extreme roundness of back. We have two kinds of stooping structures, one which has the back a little hollowed at back sweet, while another style is entirely round on the upper part of back, and such is the one we are now examining. The blade measure

usually found very long in this kind of structure, and the back seam requires to be rounded, but the question is, how much rounded and how? There is just one way to solve that question when you come across a customer of this kind, take the diameter crosswise on the top of shoulder, establish a centre on the top of shoulder by a chalk mark, and from said centre apply a measure first to the socket bone, next to the centre of diameter, or a point about the same distance down, established on back, and also to the bottom of sye on back, and these measures should be applied from the bottom of centre line as model, first to the bottom of sye, 11⅝, ⅜ extra should be added next to the point at center 9⅝, and ½ inch should be added next to the socket bone 8½, and ½ inch should be added; the back and shoulder should be rounded and formed in connection with these measures, and in the case where there is a hump on back, take the depth of the prominent part of the hump from socket bone, and apply the above measures from center, and thus be able to discriminate the amount of round to give to shoulder and back seam. We give the above the name of misshapen instead of misfits, as we do not intend there should be any of the latter, and it displays the artistic ability of the cutter to be enabled to neutralize the strong points of the former so as not to appear conspicuous.


SPANISH MANTLE
OR
CIRCULAR CLOAK
Fig 1
Fig 2
Fig 3
B 18
W 16
GREEK SACK
Fig 4

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 12.

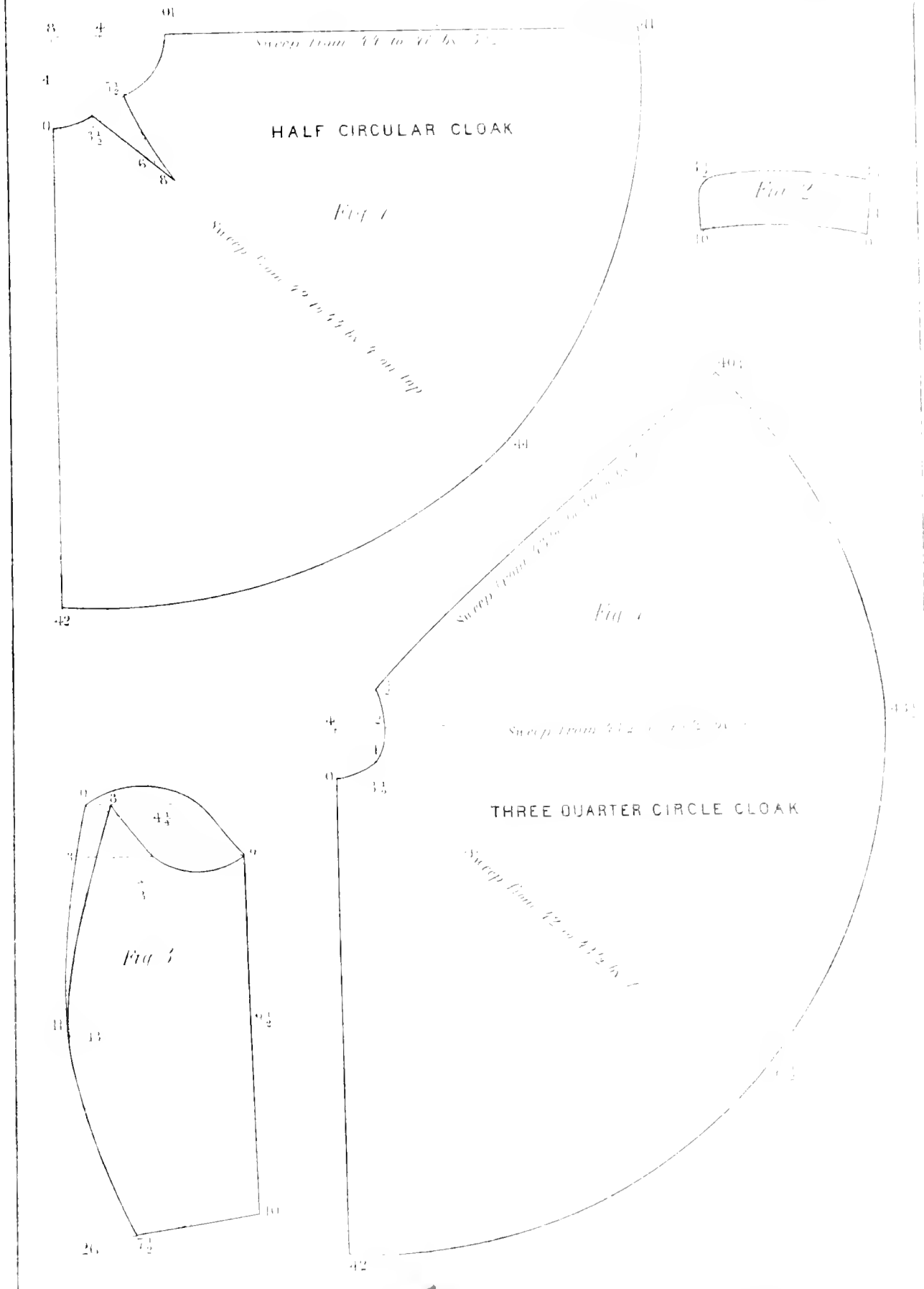
We will describe this plate by commencing with figs. 2, 3, 4, or Greek sack. This sack is laid down so as to be drafted by the scale, but it can be also drafted by the rule, in the following manner. As it is customary and fashionable to throw the seam of shoulder well on top in this style of coat, we suggest that the extra length of shoulder more than back from the bottom of sye be added to back, as to 3¼, and thus by adding the ½ inch lower from 0 on back for over coat, with the 1 inch which sack requires longer in back than other coats, it will establish the bottom of sye on back at 10; the point of shoulder is on the line diameter lengthwise, and the extra inch is marked above the width of back at pitch; it is marked 1 inch wider than under coat, but may be increased. If a very loose coat is required, the diameter crosswise is not required larger in these than other coats, the extra widths being given on back and front, ½ the diameter is given on the back from 8½ to 11, and thus the construction line of forepart forms the centre, the other half of diameter being given to the front of sye; the point for of shoulder on back should be placed at 3 on centre line, and 1 at point of back to 6½, or where it touches on top line, and apply blade measure from front of sye, with 1½ inches added, to the regular over coat measure namely, 17 for inside coat, ½ extra for over coat, and there being 1 inch added lower on back in this case, and ½ inch added to width of back more than over coats, and amounting to 19¼, we make the blade measure 19, throwing off the ¼ inch in the 1½ inches added in this coat, the measure being applied on the bias; for front of breast ½ breast with ¼ of inch should be given, and from 4 to 4½ inches for lapped, then mark down dotted line on the square, and square in the bottom to length of back, add 3 inches in front and 5½ behind, and form forepart as model; the widths may be increased at side to the demands of the customer and the requirements of fashion, but when an additional width is given the length of bottom in front should be lengthened in proportion. This garment can be drafted by the scale, corresponding with the breast measure, as the extra allowances are given in the numbers on the diagram, and the measure is the same as that we gave for frock coat. Fig. 2 is the collar. The sleeve of this coat is to be found in plate 13, fig. 3.

How to draft Spanish mantle or circular cloak: Draw straight line from 40 at top to 38½ at bottom, then mark up from 40 to 1½, the length of your cloak behind, then mark up 4 inches to 0, and square the line across to 41½, then divide your neck measure in two parts, we will suppose it to have been 8 inches, then mark 4, or ½ neck inside from 1½, and square it up to 0 4½ inches, and mark from 0 down 4 inches, or ½ neck measure, and sweep back neck from 4½ to the junction of dotted lines from 4 at front, and the balance of neck by 0 to 4, then mark length of front from 4 to 38½, the same number of inches, or 4 shorter than behind, and the side from neck to 41½ should be 4 inches longer than behind to give length over the shoulder, and then sweep the length of cloak all round by point of neck up from 4, from 40 to 38½ by 41½. For marking the length of capes behind, mark from 1½ 18, 22, 26, or 4 inches apart, and at side 19½, 23½, 27½, and at front 16½, 20½, 24½, thus preserving the same difference as in the length of cloak; sweep from 18, 22, 26 to 19½, 23½, 27½ by the same point as that of cloak, and from 19½, 23½, 27½ to 16½, 20½, 24½ by 2; the distances of bottom of capes from front respectively, are as follows 2 inches at 24½, 1½ at 20½, 1 at 16½; the collar fig. 2 in plate 13, is suited to this cloak. The points of this cloak may be all drafted with the scale corresponding with the breast measure.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 13.

How to draft half circular cloak: Draw line from 8 on top to 42, mark down from 8 to 0 8 inches or the width of neck, square in top or front of cloak. For taking the fish out of neck square inside from 0 to 3⅜ and raise up 1 inch, same as back of Greek sack, then draw line of shoulder to bottom at 44 by 4, or ½ neck measure up from 0, then mark 4 inches down on front and 10, draw line from 4 in front by 5½ to 6 inches down on shoulder, and then form curve of shoulder from 6 to 8, sweep front of neck from 5½ to 10 by 4 in front, and bottom from 42 to 44 by 4 on top, and from 44 to 41 by 5½, then add 1 inch for step in front, as represented by dotted line. The scale can also be used for this cloak.

How to draft three quarter circular, fig. 4: Draw back line from 4 to 42 and square in top from 4 to 43½, from 0 to 4 is half the neck measure, square inside from 0 3½ inches, mark 1 inch up and sweep the neck from 0, 1, 2 by 4, straighten the curve ½ inch down at front, then measure the length of neck gorge, which should be 2 or 2½ inches more than tight measure of neck, which would be 10 or 10½, and usually divides the neck equally in three parts, or three quarter circular, and draw front line from 4 by ½ to 40½, curve front as model, sweep from 42 to 43½ by 4, and from 43½ to 43½ by 4, and from 43½ to 41 by 2; the collar fig. 2 is adapted to either of these cloaks. Fig. 3 is the sleeve of Greek sack in plate 12; this sleeve is drafted in the way we have hitherto described.


HALF CIRCULAR CLOAK
Fig 1
Fig 2
THREE QUARTER CIRCLE CLOAK
Fig 3
Fig 4

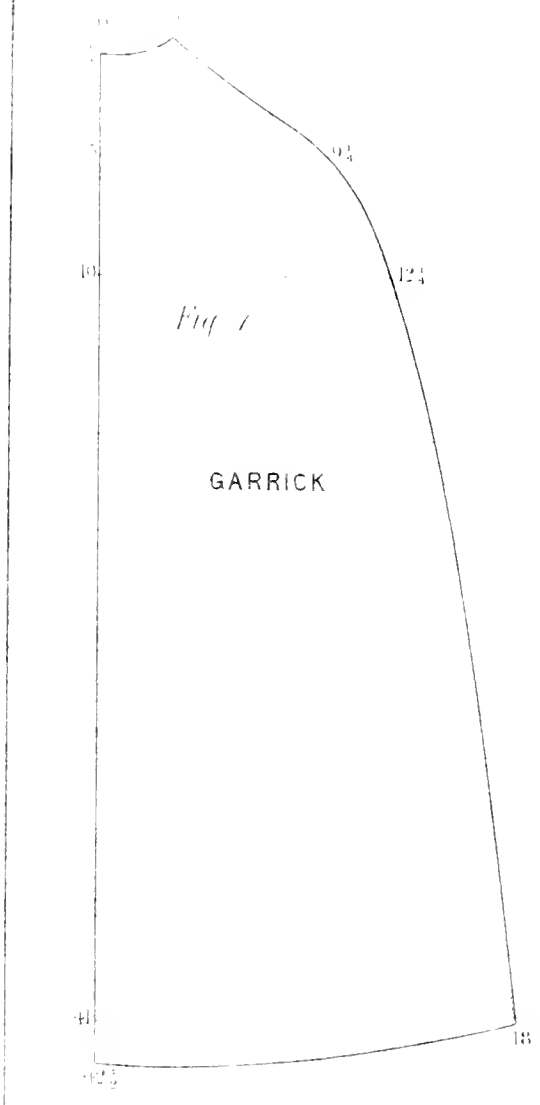
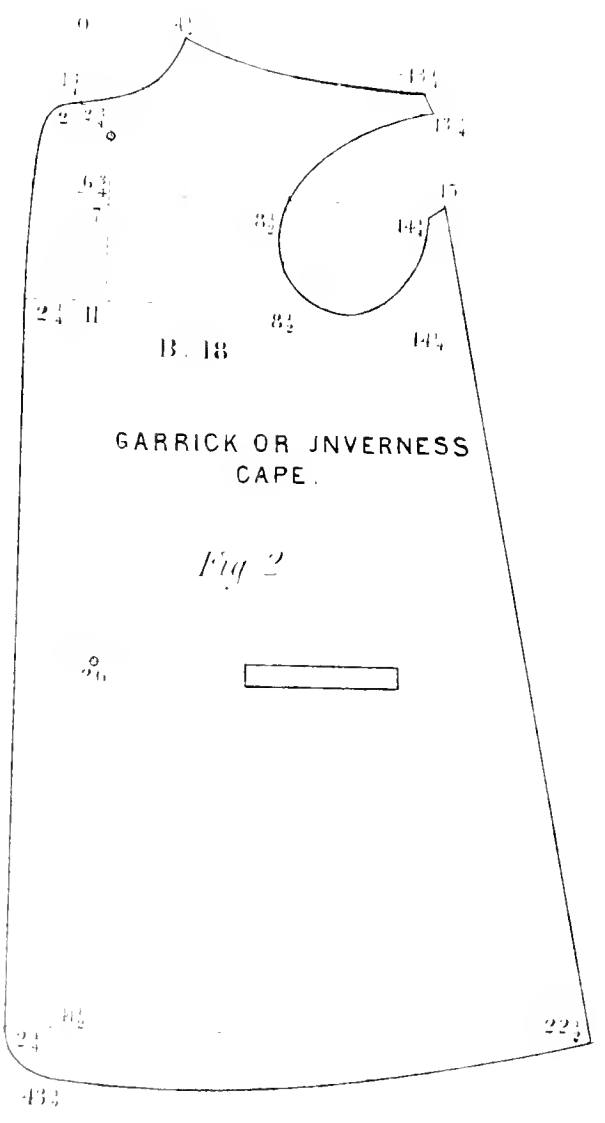


Fig 1

GARRICK



B. 18

GARRICK OR JNVERNESS CAPE.

Fig 2

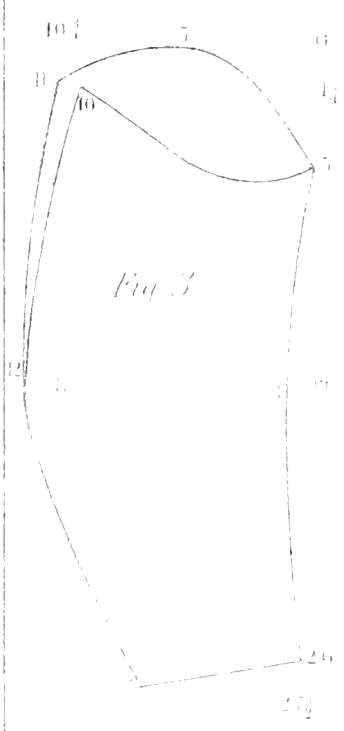


Fig 3

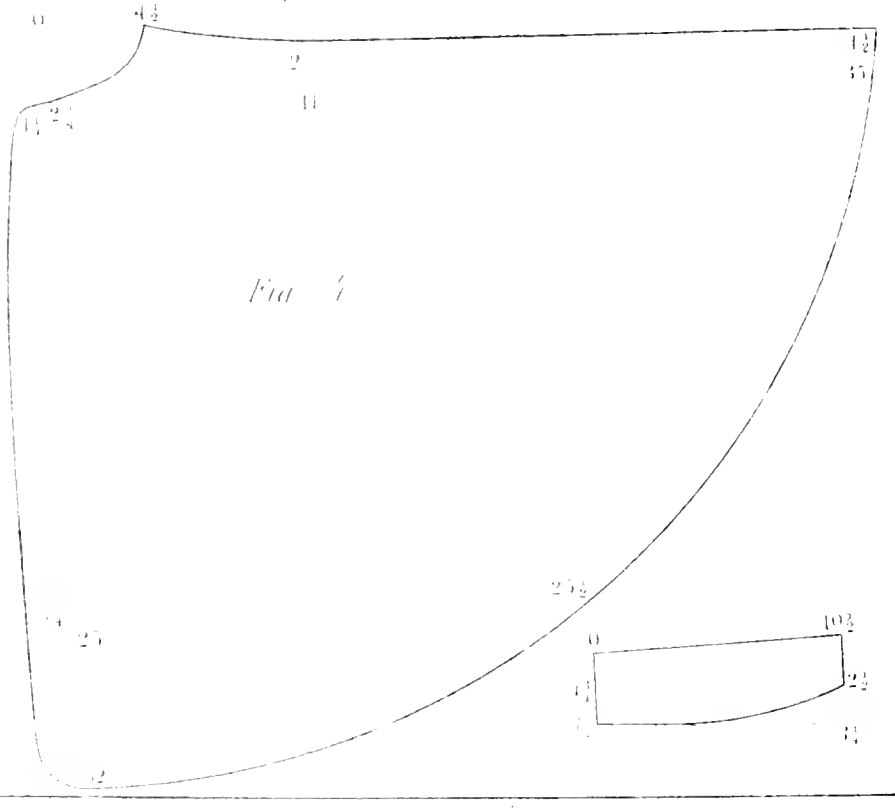


Fig 4

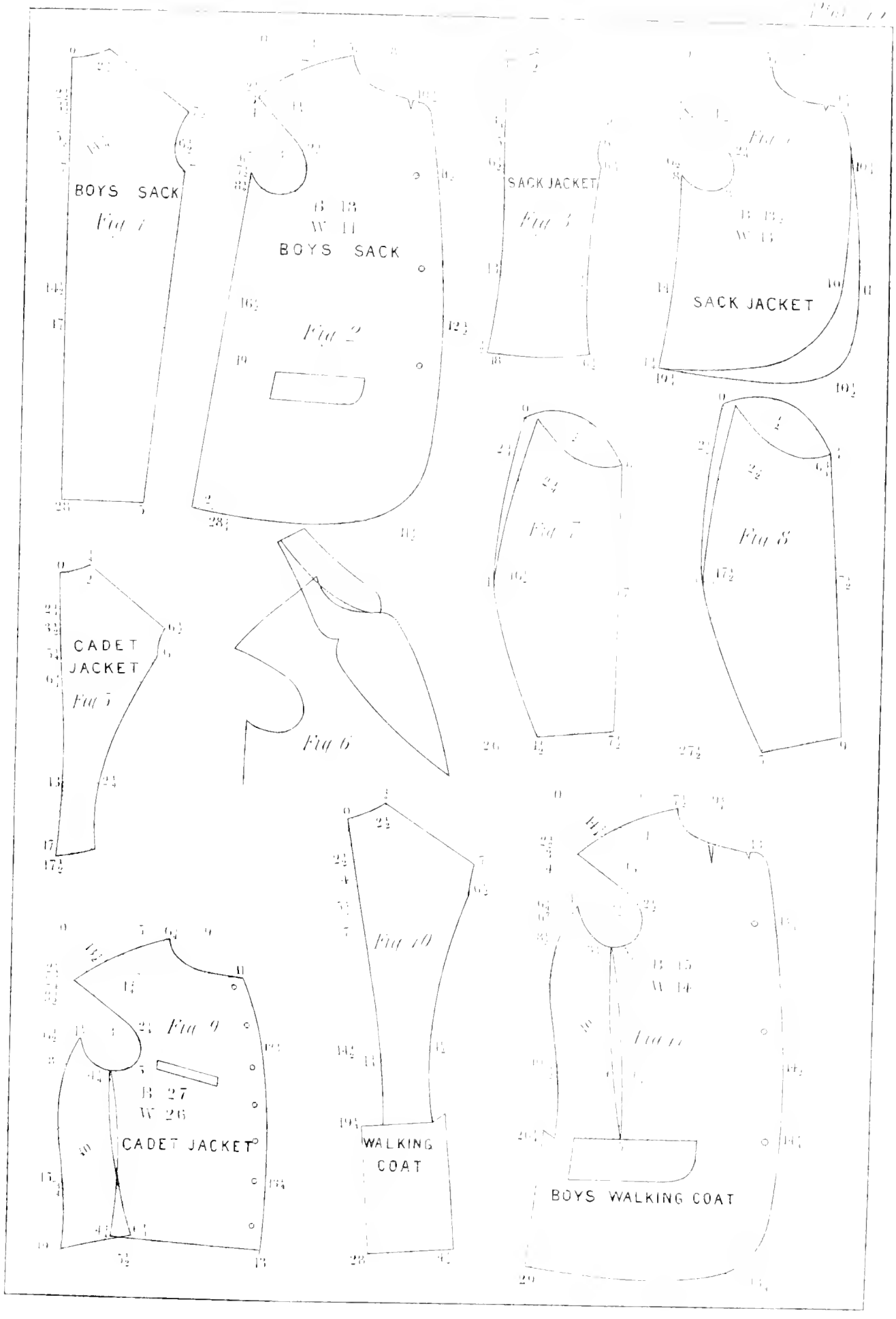
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 14.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are the diagrams of a Garrick or Inverness cape, and is laid down to be drafted by the scale; and in case some of our readers may not know how to use the scale, we will select scale 18, and proceed to draft this garment. How to draft back, fig 1: draw back line from 0 to 42½, square in top, mark down from 0 by the scale, ½, 5, 10, 41, 42½, square these lines across, mark on top line 3, second line 9¼, third line 12¼, bottom 18, draw dotted line from 12¼ to 18, and form top of back from ½ to 3, shoulder from 3 to 9¼, and side by 12¼ to 18, bottom from 42½ to 18. How to draft forepart, fig 8: draw construction line from 0 to 43½, mark down from 0, 1¼, 2¼, 6¾, 7, 11, 26, 41¼, 43½, square these lines across, mark inside, on top line, 4½, second line 13½, third line 13½, inside, and 2 outside, fourth line 15, fifth line 8½, 14¼, sixth line 8½, 14¼ inside, and 2¼ outside, seventh line is depth of pocket welt, eighth line 22½ inside, and 2¼ outside, draw lines from 4½ to 13½, and from 15 to 22½, draw the short lines from 13½ to 13½, and from 14¼ to 15 respectively, and curve shoulder-point out to 13½, then mark sye by 13½, 8½ in front and 8½ at bottom, to 11¼ at side, mark neck gorge from 4½ by 2¾ to 2, and front and bottom as model. How to draft cape fig 4: draw construction line from 0 to 32, square in top, mark down from 0 at top 2¼, 25, 32, square these lines across, mark inside at top 4½, second line 11, 35 inside, and 1¼ outside, third line 25½ inside, and 1¼ outside, mark up from 11 2 inches, and form the shoulder from 4½ to 2 by forepart, then draw straight line from 2 to 1½, sweep from 32 to 25½ by ½ the distance from 0 to 4½, and from 25½ to 1½ by 4½, and form as model. How to draft sleeve fig 3: draw construction line from 0 to 27½, square in top, mark down from 0, 1¼, 5, 14, 26, 27½, square these lines across, mark on top line 5, 10¼, second line 10, 11, fourth line 11, 12, bottom 7, draw line from 10¾ to 11, and from 11 to 7, and form the outside of sleeve by 11, 12, 7, and forearm by 5, 1, 26, bottom from 26 to 7, sleeve head by 11, 5 at top to 5 at forearm, and underside as model, the collar is drafted in the same way, and a larger or smaller scale gives a larger or smaller pattern, the dotted line running up from front of sye on shoulder, and also from bottom of sye to side, is indicating a Garrick without sleeve: these points need not be added on in such case. How to join it together: the point 13½ and 13½ should be joined to the point 14¼ and 15, and then the sleeve should be put in, then the cape, fig 4, should be basted on along the neck gorge and down the side, and then the back, fig 1, should be joined to that of forepart 3 on back to point 4½ on shoulder, sewing the three pieces together as far down the side as the cape goes, and the back and forepart to the bottom, the step of cape is cut ½ inch narrower than forepart, and when there is a fly put in front, it should be in the cape.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 15.

Figs 1, 2, 6, 8 are the diagrams of a boy's sack coat to the following measure: diameter longwise 4½, crosswise 3, shoulder measure 10½, blade 14¾, sye measure 9½, depth of sye on back 7 inches, natural waist 14½, full length 17, length of back 28, length of sleeve to elbow 17½, full length 27½, width at elbow 8, sleeve hand 5, breast 15, waist 14. For instructions how to draft this sack, we would refer the reader to instructions on men's sacks, page 14, where everything appertaining to business sacks is explained. Fig 6 is a diagram representing low roll, and how to place the collar on in order to produce it. Fig 8 is the sleeve, and is drafted in the way I have hitherto described. Figs 3, 4, 7, are the diagrams of sack jacket, to the following measure: diameter lengthwise 4½, crosswise 3, shoulder measure 9, blade 13½, sye measure 8½, depth of sye on back 6½, natural waist 13, full length 18, the length of sleeve to elbow is 16½, full length 26, width of elbow 7½, sleeve hand 4½, breast 13½, waist 13: the back, fig 3, is drafted in the same way as sack coat until you come below natural waist, when the back should be sprung out to ½ inch outside at bottom, and the side seam is hollowed ½ inch to form it slightly to the shape of body, and the bottom is formed with a gentle curve. Diagram fig 7 represents two different styles of forepart, the one a cutaway jacket, and the other to button to near the bottom: this jacket is drafted in the same way as sack, the length to bottom of sye from 0 is the shoulder measure, top of back included, with ½ inch added for seams, and the forming of shoulder by laying the line depth of shoulder of back on centre line, which is half the diameter crosswise. See 1½, and then applying the blade measure over shoulder to bottom of sye on back, and form your shoulder by back and round it off ½ inch from centre line to the point: the way to find front of sye is the same as sack, and should be raised 1 graduated inch. See sidepoint. Lay the back at 6¼, touching at 8, bottom of sye, then apply sye measure across from 6½ on back to 6¼, and 3 inches to the front of sye, making 9¼ inches to front of sye, or ½ inch more than sye measure for making up, and the half inch is added to the width of back: the sideseam at bottom is sprung 1¼ inches to give ease over the hip bones, and form it to the shape under arm, the cutaway should have the pockets placed diagonally with a small welt, and the other should have a small flap below natural waist, with the ends of bottom slightly rounded off: for the drafting of sleeve, we refer to frock-coat sleeve. See plate 3, fig 3, page 10. A small collar shaped similar to fig 6, the stand-up being straight, and should roll the breast very short. Figs 5, 7, 9, are the diagrams of a cadet jacket to the same measure as sack jacket we have just been describing: but this jacket is designed to fit close at the waist. We, therefore, use the elliptic measure, which is 10 inches, and is applied to bring the sideseam in at natural waist, the ½ inch extra for making up is given in the diameter crosswise in this jacket to 1½ at point of sideseam, there being a seam down under arm, in front of breast there should be ½ inch added more than half breast measure; and in cases where they are well wadded and worked in military form, they should have 1 inch. This jacket should either have standing collar or a collar like fig 7, plate 16, to fit on the shoulder in concave form, the back, sidebody, and forepart should be well sprung below natural waist, and the linings should be put in long and full so as not to contract it in any particular, and thus enable it to conform to the shape of the body.

Figs 8, 10, and 11 are the diagrams of a boy's walking coat, and is drafted to the following measure: diameter lengthwise 4½, crosswise 3½, shoulder 10½ inches, blade 14¾,


BOYS SACK
Fig 1
B 13
W 11
BOYS SACK
Fig 2
SACK JACKET
Fig 3
Fig 4
B 13½
W 13
SACK JACKET
CADET
JACKET
Fig 5
Fig 6
Fig 7
Fig 8
Fig 9
B 27
W 26
CADET JACKET
Fig 10
WALKING
COAT
Fig 11
B 15
W 14
BOYS WALKING COAT

elliptic 10, depth of sye on back 7, natural waist 14½, full length 19¼, bottom of skirt 28, sleeve 17½ to elbow, full length 27½, width at elbow 8½, sleeve hand 5, breast 15, waist 14, the back, fig 10, is cut long at waist and short in the skirt, the width at natural waist is 3 inches, and the back is well curved below the waist; there is ¼ of inch added to width of back at pitch. Fig 11 is the forepart, and is drafted in the same way as fig 7, plate 7, (for particulars see page 15), with the following exceptions: the point of sidebody is raised ⅜ of graduated inch at point of sidebody, same as fig 7, but is not raised the half inch under arm; it is given the net diameter crosswise from front of sye to 1⅞ or 3¾ inches, on the principle that when the sidebody and forepart is joined where the fish is taken out, the point of sidebody will be brought to its natural point to the line below, and thrown out ¾ inch, so that we don't add anything for making up in coats of this kind, the shoulder and front of breast is formed in the same way as fig 7, and in the application of elliptic measure, the same principle is preserved. Fig 6 represents the roll of this breast, and the manner of cutting the collar, but can be made shorter by dropping the crease of collar to point of shoulder.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 16.

Figs 1, 2, 3 are the diagrams of a little cut-away jacket: and as all the diagrams in this plate are drafted in the same way by the scale corresponding with the breast measure, we will now show the manner of drafting this diagram. How to draft fig 1: draw construction line from 0 to 21½, square in top, mark down from 0 3½, 6¾, 8½, 20¾, 21½, square these lines across, mark on top line 2¼, and raise up ⅛ inch for spring, mark outside on point of shoulder 9¼, pitch 8½, bottom of sye 9½, bottom 10¼, draw line of shoulder from ⅛ to 9¼, side from 9½ to 10¼, form back sye from 9¼ by 8½ to 9½, top from 0 to ½, bottom from 21½ to 10¼. How to draft forepart, fig 2: draw construction line from 0 to 21¾, square in top, then mark down from 0 3½, 4¼, 9, 9¾, 17, 20½, 21¾, square these lines across, mark on top 3¾, 6¾, line of shoulder 11, inside for point of side ½ inch, bottom of sye 3¾, 12, natural waist 11¼, bottom 7¼, mark shoulder from 6¾ to 4¾, and sye from 4½ touching line in front by 3¼ to 1 alf inch, and side from ½ to 21¼, and form front and bottom from 11 by 12, 11¼, 7¼, to 21¼. How to draft sleeve, fig 3: draw construction line from 0 to 21, square in top, mark down from 0 ¼, 3½, 10½, 20, 21, square these lines across, mark inside at top 4, 7½, second line 6½, elbow 9, bottom 6 and form sleeve by those numbers. This jacket should be trimmed around the neck (which has no collar), front and bottom with two rows of narrow braid, same distance apart as that on cuff, the first row ¼ of inch from the edge, and ½ inch apart, the little flap should be finished in the same manner, the entrance to which is at top. Fig 8 is the breeches for this little suit. Fig 17 is the waist band: they are plaited in at top, and this band is sewed on with the point in centre with three buttons sewed on as represented, and two buttons and holes at side, the same braid as is sewed on jacket may be carried down the side and bottom of breeches.

Figs 18 and 19 are the diagrams of a little vest attached to and completes the suit. In the making of this little vest, in joining side-seam the points 9 and 9½ should be joined together down to 10 and 17, where it will be observed there is a little step in the forepart, the long line represented from 10 to 17½ on back is the shape of a strap, sewed on to back, at side, and fastened to the lining of forepart underneath at top of strap, and the front of the little pants is buttoned on to it, and the bottom part of vest, from 1½ down wards, falls over it. Figs 4, 5, 7, 10, 16, are the diagrams of a Sheridan blouse, fig 4 is the back and 5 the forepart, the sidescam is joined together from 9¾ to 9½ respectively, to 13 and 18½, where there is a little plait formed to bottom of skirt, the band, fig 10, runs across the back at waist, and is fastened on at top of plait with a button at the end. Fig 16 is the sleeve, and has 4 buttons at back arm, and a cuff represented by two rows of braid, which should be carried all round the edge of blouse. Fig 7 is the collar, and is designed to fit around the shoulders in concave form. This jacket is drafted in the way we have described. Figs 6, 7, 9, 13, 20, are the diagrams of diagonal blouse; fig 6 is the back, and is drafted in the usual way, fig 9 is the forepart, and should be drafted as laid down in diagram, the construction line in centre, the points outside, not only indicating the blouse, but also the diagonal line where it joins: after the forepart is drafted and the diagonal opening marked, the pattern should be cut around the diagonal line, and enough of material added to the underpart to run from 2¼ on point of shoulder in a straight direction to lap about 2 inches at 13¼ at bottom, the upper part of shoulder is formed with three points, where it laps underside, and is fastened on shoulder with three buttons and holes, and down the front with 12. Fig 13 is the sleeve, and fig 20 is

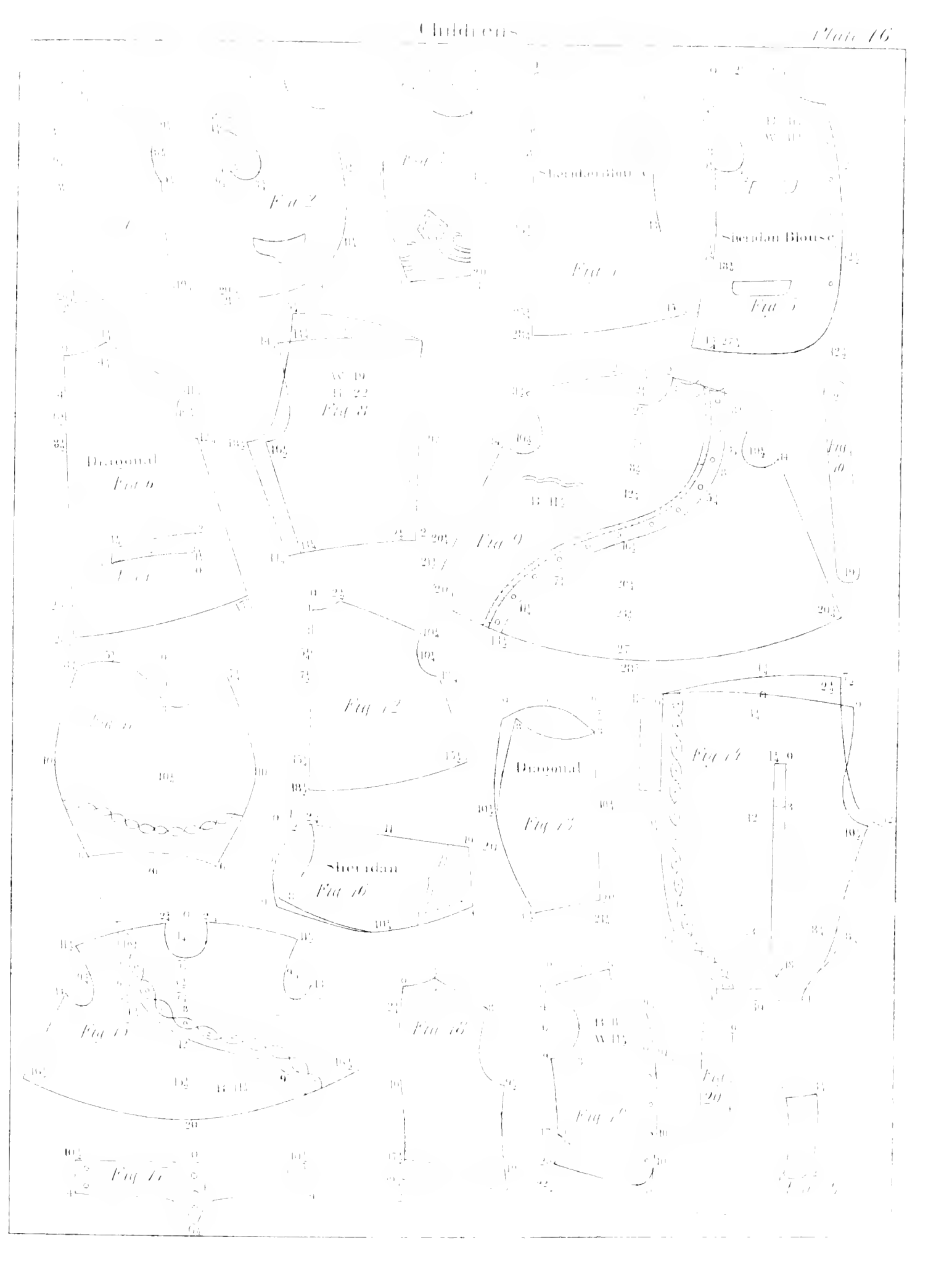


Fig 2
Fig 3
Sheridan Blouse
Fig 5
W 19
H 22
Fig 8
Diagonal
Fig 6
Fig 9
Fig 12
Fig 14
Diagonal
Fig 13
Sheridan
Fig 16
Fig 15
Fig 17
Fig 18
Fig 19
Fig 20
Fig 21

the belt which is just half the size, and should be fastened around the middle at waist. Fig 7 is the collar, and is designed to fit close around the shoulder. This blouse should be trimmed all around with two rows of braid 1¼ inches from the edge and ¼ inch apart, interlined with one row of tracing braid.

Figs 11, 12, 15, 20, 21 are the diagrams of a Garibaldi or short blouse. This blouse is drafted in the same way as the other, the opening being on the other side, and is indicated by the numbers on the outside; from construction line, fig 12, is the back and 15 the forepart, 11 the sleeve, 21 the collar, the belt, 20, is designed for either the diagonal or this blouse, the trimming is represented on breast and sleeve, and should be the same around the bottom.

Fig 14 is the diagram of a pair of Zouave breeches, and is drafted from the centre in the usual way, the construction line being in the centre. The long belt represented inside is designed for the bottom, which should fasten with a buckle at the end, the belt, fig 17, is adapted to these breeches, which are suited to either the above blouses, but the trimming should correspond.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 17.

Military.

Figs 1, 2, 3, 4, with 1 on plate 18—we not having room for it on this plate—are the diagrams of a military cloak or coat. It should be of dark blue cloth, and close by means of four frog buttons of black silk, and also 4 loops of black silk cord down the front, as represented on diagram, and at the throat by a long loop *a l'Exhille*, without tassel or plait, on the left side, and a black silk frog button on the right; the cord for the loops should be fifteen hundredths of an inch in diameter, the back is without seam, but is cut up from 15 to 17 inches, in proportion to the length, and a fly set in with 7 buttons and holes; collar of the same color and material as the coat, the edges should be slightly rounded off, and should be made to either stand or fall, and when standing to be about 5 inches wide, sleeve loose, of a single piece, and round at the bottom without cuff or vent: the linings should be of woolen, there should be a black silk braid about half inch wide sewed flat on the edges, and also the pockets, and around each frog button on the breast a knot two and one quarter inches in diameter of black silk cord, seven hundredths of an inch in diameter, arranged in accordance with the drawing on diagram. The cape is of the same color and material, and can be removed at the pleasure of the wearer, and should reach to the bottom of sleeve when the arm is extended; the length of the cloak should be from 6 to 8 inches below the knee, or in proportion to height, to indicate the rank; there will be on both sleeves, near the lower edge, a knot of flat black silk braid, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in width, arranged to correspond with the drawing, and composed as follows:

For a General—of five braids, double knot.

For a Colonel—of five braids, single knot.

For a Lieutenant-Colonel—of four braids, single knot.

For a Major—of three braids, single knot.

For a Captain—of two braids, single knot.

For a First Lieutenant—of one braid, single knot.

For a Second Lieutenant and Brevet Second Lieutenant—a plain sleeve, without knot or ornament.

This cloak is drafted in the usual way from the line of construction by the numbers on the diagram corresponding with those of the scale. We will now finish military cloak by showing how to draft cape in plate 18: Lay back and forepart in a joining position at shoulder, then mark around the neck and down the back the length you wish to cut the cape, say 35 inches; then give it the same shape as front of forepart; it should be a little fuller, it having to fit over the cloak; carry out shoulder line to the bottom of cape, give it $1\frac{1}{2}$ more over shoulder than behind, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ less in front than behind, and sweep the bottom from 62 to 14 by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and from 14 to $40\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from $40\frac{1}{2}$ to $38\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$; this cape can be also drafted by the scale. The ornament on sleeve, with three braids, should be carried along the bottom of underside.

Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 2, 3, and $3\frac{1}{4}$, plate 18, are the diagrams of single and double breasted military coat, and are drafted by the rule to the following measure: diameter lengthwise $5\frac{1}{4}$, crosswise 4, shoulder 12, blade, 17, sye $11\frac{1}{2}$, elliptic $13\frac{1}{4}$, depth of sye on back $8\frac{1}{4}$, natural waist $17\frac{1}{2}$, full length 19, to bottom of skirt 36, breast 18, waist 16, collar 8. These coats are drafted the same as dress frock, with the following exception: the length of breast should be taken from the nape of neck, and when the thumb is on the measure at front of waist, the measure should be carried up to the extreme point of neck bone, and in the application of this measure, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more should be added for the drawing in of front. In single breast there should be 1 inch added to front, and should be fulled

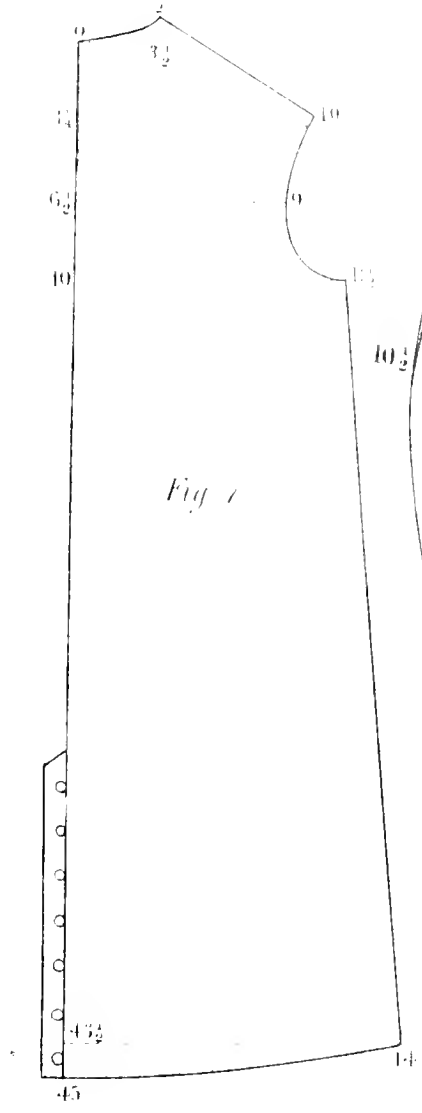


Fig 1

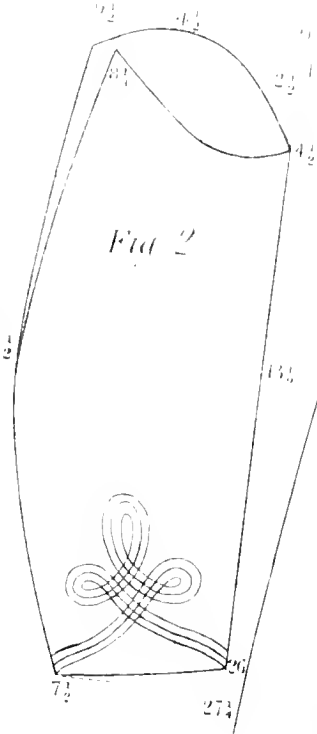
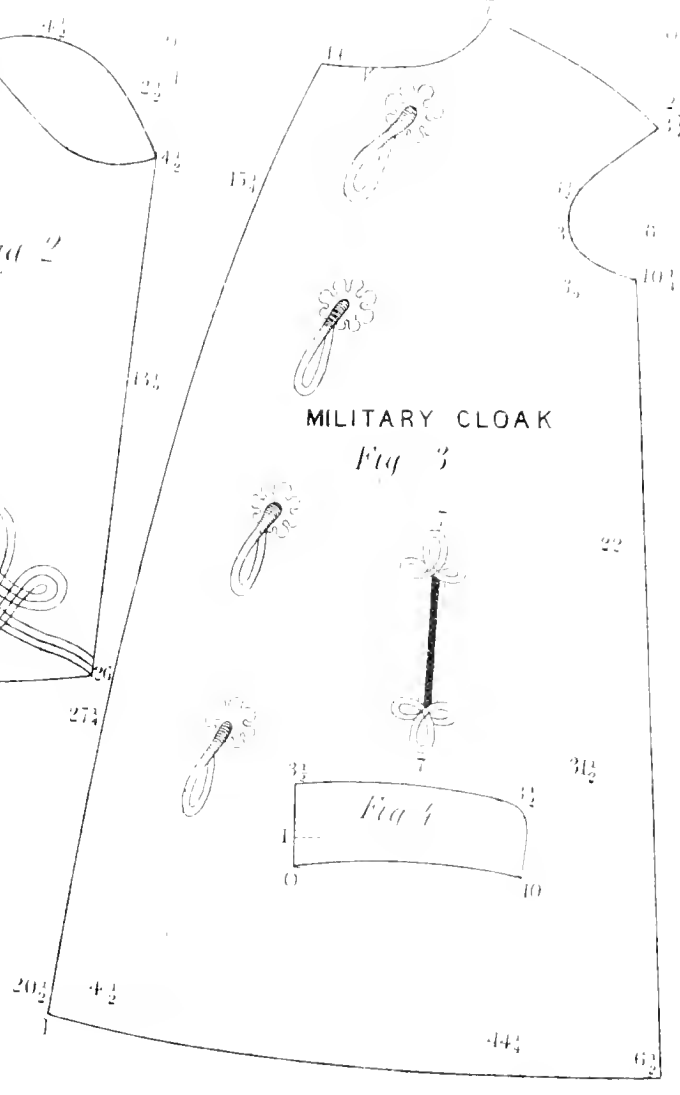


Fig 2



MILITARY CLOAK

Fig 3

Fig 4

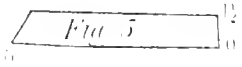
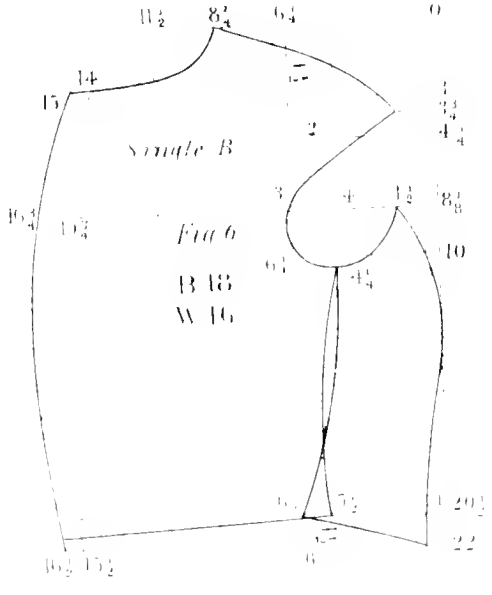


Fig 5



Single B

Fig 6

B 48
W 46

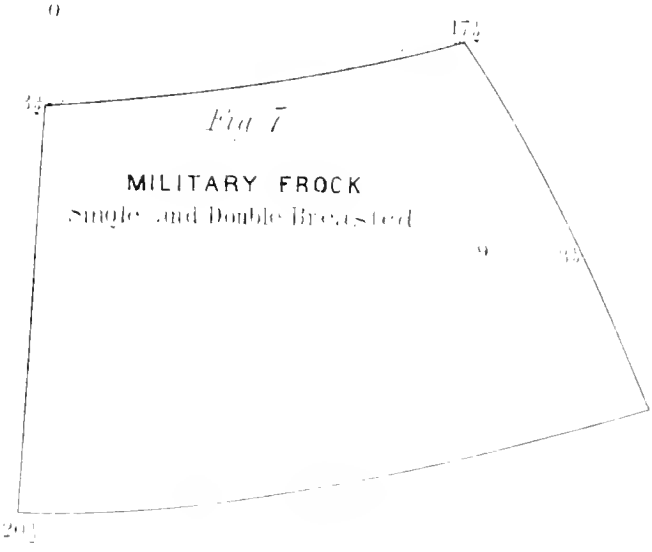
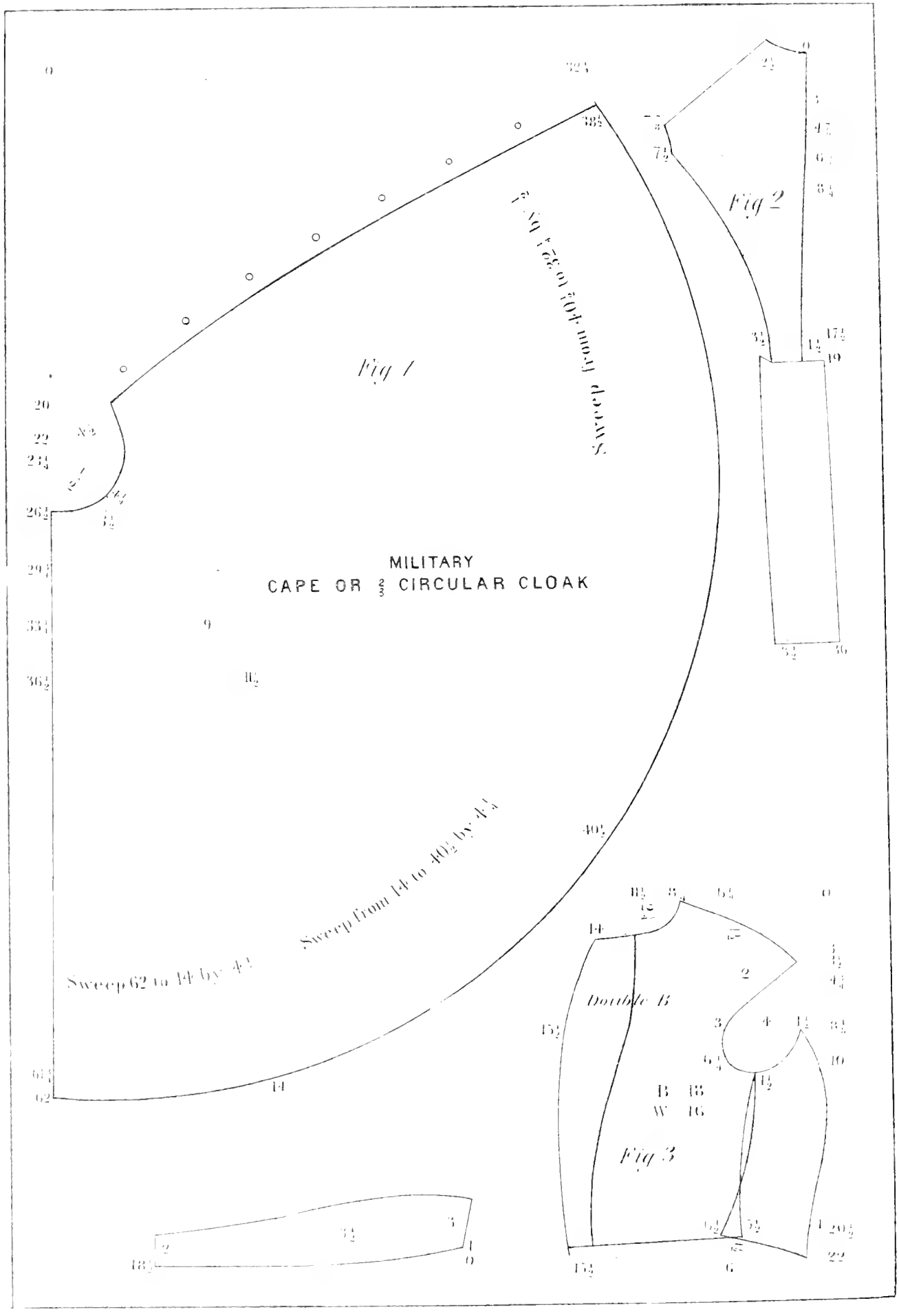


Fig 7

MILITARY FROCK

Single and Double Breasted


MILITARY
CAPE OR ⅔ CIRCULAR CLOAK
Fig 1
Sweep from 40½ to 62 by 44
Sweep from 14 to 40½ by 44
Sweep 62 to 14 by 44
Fig 2
Fig 3
Double B
B 18
W 16

on, and facings kept tight and well wadded, which will require the extra inch. These coats are adopted in most all cases of military or navy, the difference consisting chiefly of trimming. The skirts of military coats should have more drapery than citizens', and therefore hollowed a little more at waist, and given a little more spring behind.

Fig. 3½ is the lappell suited to double breast. The regulations are as follows: all officers shall wear a frock coat of dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from ⅝ to ¾ of the distance from the top of hip to the bend of knee, single breasted for captains and lieutenants, double breasted for all other grades: for a major-general two rows of buttons on the breast, 9 in each row, placed by threes, the distance between each row 5½ inches at top and 3½ inches at bottom, stand-up collar to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and to slope thence up and backward at an angle of 30 degrees on each side, making the total opening in front an angle of 60 degrees, cuffs 2½ inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the underside; pockets in the plaits of the skirts, with buttons at the hips, and one at the end of each pocket, making 4 buttons on the back and skirt of the coat; the hip buttons should range with the lowest button on breast; collar and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet, and the lining black. For a brigadier general same as for a major general, excepting that there will be only 8 buttons on each row on breast, placed in pairs. For a colonel the same as for a major-general, excepting that there will be only 7 buttons on each row on the breast, placed at equal distances; collar and cuffs of the same material as the coat. For a lieutenant-colonel same as for a colonel: for a major same as for a colonel: for a captain the same as for colonel, excepting that there will be only one row of 9 buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances apart: for a first lieutenant same as for a captain: for a second lieutenant same as for a captain: for a brevet second lieutenant same as for a captain

Military Trousers.

The uniform trousers for both officers and enlisted men will be of cloth throughout the year made moderately loose, and to spread well over the boot, of sky-blue mixture for regimental officers and enlisted men, and of dark blue cloth for all other officers reinforced for all enlisted mounted men: for general officers plain without stripe, welt or cord down the outer seam; for officers of the general staff and staff corps, with a buff welt one eighth of an inch in diameter let into the sideseam: for regimental officers, with a welt sewed into the sideseam one eighth of an inch in diameter, of the following colors—for artillery, scarlet: infantry, dark blue: riflemen, medium or emerald green: dragoons, orange.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 19.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 are diagrams of three different styles of vests to the same back. We will illustrate the mode of drafting by figs. 1 and 4: the measures should be taken for length of vest from socket bone behind down to the length that the vest should be opened, then the full length of front, next breast and waist measure. We will suppose the following measure: length of open 16 inches, full length 25 inches, breast 18, waist 16. Draw construction line from 0 to 22, square in top, mark along top ½ breast measure, which is 9 inches, then divide that in 3 parts, or 1-6th and ½ respectively, draw line from 9 at top to 9 at bottom on the square, then mark down from 0 4½ inches or 1-12th breast measure, and to 6 one-third, and 9 one-half, and to 17½ the length of natural waist, and when you have not got the natural waist, apply half the breast less ½ inch, then apply your measure length of vest from 6 or point of shoulder at top; supposing width of top of back 3 inches or 1-6th, lay the 3 on 6 and apply length of breast down to 9 at bottom, with ¼ of inch added for making up, then square those lines across; then mark in from natural waist 1 inch, apply half your waist measure from said inch to front, with 1½ inches added, 1 inch for making up, and ½ inch for v to 10½, mark 2 inches in front of the line that runs from 9 to 9 along from bottom of sye see No. 11 on fig. 2d, draw line of shoulder from 6 to 11½, then apply your measure down to the length of opening on breast, say 17, then draw your front by the 2 you have established by 11½ to 9 at bottom, then mark up from 22 3 inches, or 1-6th, and draw bottom of vest from 9 to 19, form your sideseam from 9 by 1 at natural waist; let it be well sprung below natural waist, as model, mark the width of top of shoulder about five inches, and form your sye, as model; draw dotted line from 3 at top to 11½ at front of breast, or the length of opening, according to measure, and form the neck gorge, as model, and take out v as represented on forepart. As this vest is designed to open well on the breast, we cut the sewing to part of collar, or stand up, rather hollowing, and the sewing, too, should be kept a little tight along towards the front, so that when the vest is finished, the crease will be hollow, something resembling the neck gorge. These vests can be drafted as well by the scale as by divisions of the breast measure; but at the waist, the real measure should be applied, so as to give it sufficient width at this part, no matter how small the waist measure may be, the front of vest should never be brought inside of the point 9 at bottom, but the extra material should be taken out as v; this is found necessary to prevent the vest raising up in front. In cases when the scale is used for cutting a garment for a tall and slim man, a scale a size larger should be used for the lengths than for the widths, and if drafted by divisions, the bottom of sye and natural waist should be lowered in proportion to the length. Fig. 2, is clerical or English style of vest, and is drafted in the same manner as fig. 1, with the following exception: that 3 graduated inches, or 1-6th, is marked down from 0 to locate the front of neck gorge, and there is 1 inch added in front of line at neck to 10, and 2 inches at front of breast to 11. At this point we vary from 1¼ to 2¼ in proportion to the chest of customer; the collar should be cut to fit the gorge, according to model.

Fig. 3 is a vest of the straight form without collar, and is usually called the French style of vest. The reader will at a glance see the points of this vest. There is a little collar inserted behind, represented by the long square piece, which is designed to give spring to this part of the neck gorge; the points of front of breast are indicated by the numbers on the diagram. How to draft back, fig 4: draw construction line from 0 to 21, square

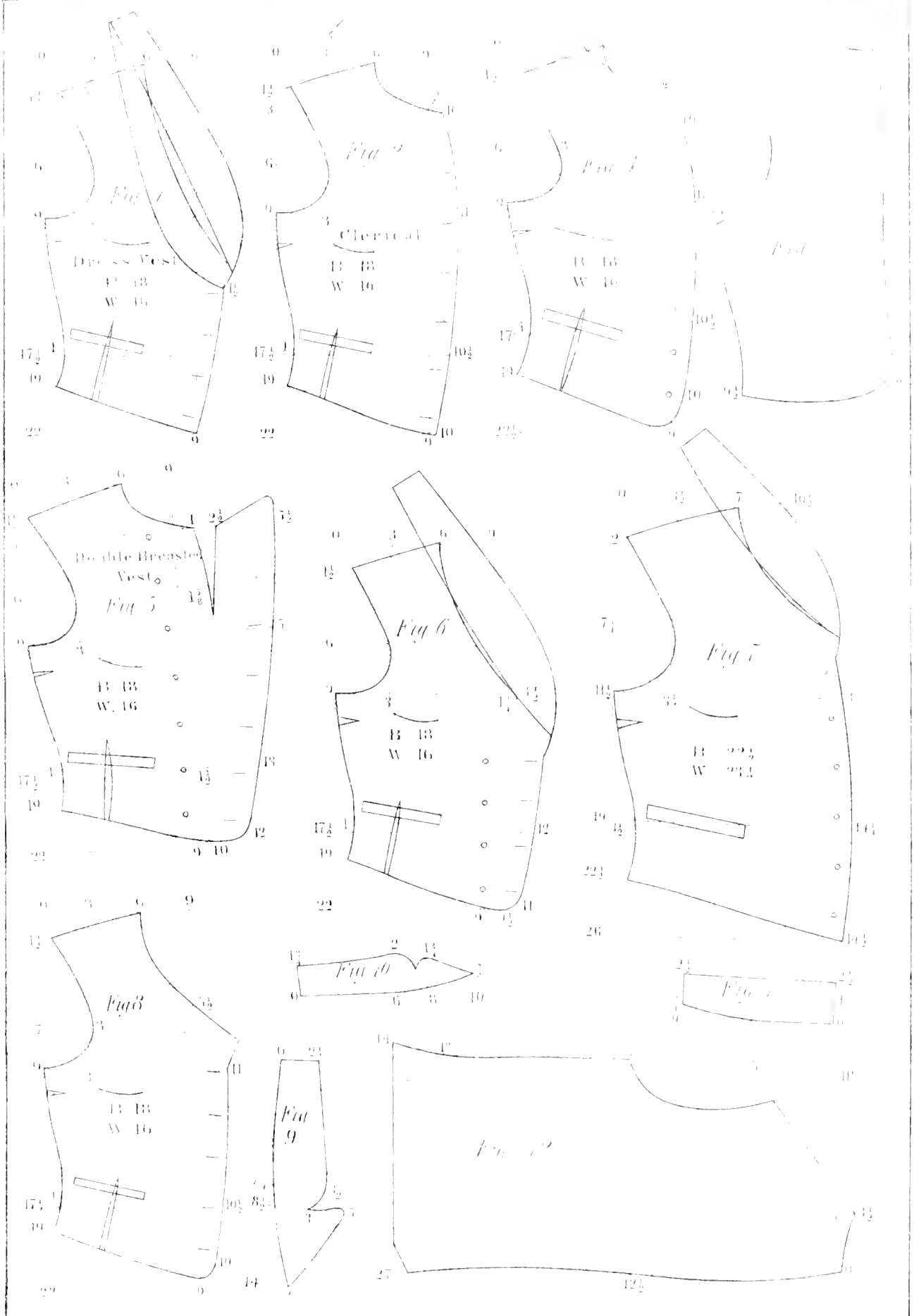


Fig 1
Dress Vest
B 38
W 16
Fig 2
Clerical
B 38
W 16
Fig 3
B 38
W 16
Fig 4
Double Breasted
Vest
Fig 5
B 38
W 16
Fig 6
B 38
W 16
Fig 7
B 38
W 28½
Fig 8
B 38
W 16
Fig 9
Fig 10
Fig 11
Fig 12

in top: mark down from 0 10½ inches, which should be from 1 to 1½ inches more than from 0 to 9 at bottom of sye on forepart, one inch for the fair proportioned, and one and a half for the stooping: mark on top 3 inches or 1-6th for width of top of back, and then 9 or half-breast, then draw line from 9 to bottom on the square, mark down said line 4 inches or ¼ breast measure, less half inch; this should be raised up or down in proportion to high or low shoulders, then mark inside at bottom of sye 1 inch, for making up to 10, and give 1 inch at bottom over half waist, mark length of side of back by that of forepart, raise spring of top ⅝ from 3, and form back as model. Fig. 5 is the diagram of double-breasted vest, and is drafted in the same way, with the following exceptions: the point of neck gorge in front is established by placing the line 3 inches or 1-6th from top, the front of breast is placed at 1 inch and 1⅝ respectively, but may be diminished in proportion to the size of chest, the width of lapell is placed at 3 to 5½ and 5 respectively, and 2 inches should be added for width of lapell at bottom, and the front of vest formed by those points. Fig. 11 is the collar, and is drafted by the scale. Fig. 6 is a double-breasted vest of the shawl form. The diagram indicates the points of difference from the single breast: in front of breast the single breast is indicated by a dotted line marked 1¼ or ¼ less than single, and 1, is added at top for the double breast making in all 3½, and at bottom 1 inch for single breast and 1½ added for the double, and the front of breast is formed in accordance with these points; the collar should be fitted to the neck as represented.

Figs. 7 and 12 are the diagrams of a corpulent man's vest, and is drafted in the same way as fig. 1, only the roll of breast being much higher. At the natural waist, where it is marked 1½ inches into sideseam, this point in vests should be marked 1 graduated inch in which it would amount to nearly 1½ inches, as marked in this vest, and the waist measure should be applied from sideseam to 14¼, with 1 inch added, there being no v required in such vests, no allowance is made for it; the front of breast on line at bottom of sye is placed at 3, which would be about 2½ where the roll of breast commences, or ½ of breast, and the front of breast is formed in accordance with these points. The back, fig. 12, is drafted in the same way as fig. 4, excepting the additional width at waist required by the measure.

Figs. 8, 9, 10 are the diagrams of a single-breasted vest, either of the collars figs. 9 or 10, are suited to this forepart, and represent two different styles of vest. a collar of the shawl form, as represented on fig. 6, would also give another style or high-roll of the shawl form; the collars are drafted with the scale, as the entire vest may also be.

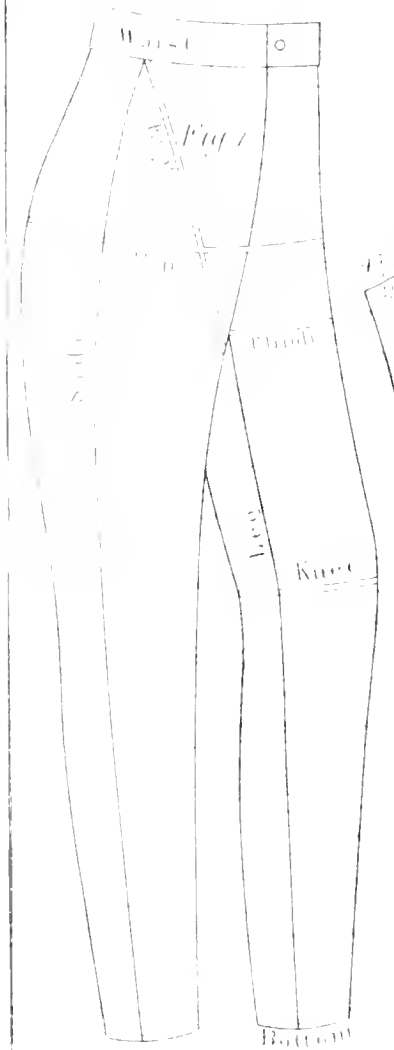
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 20.

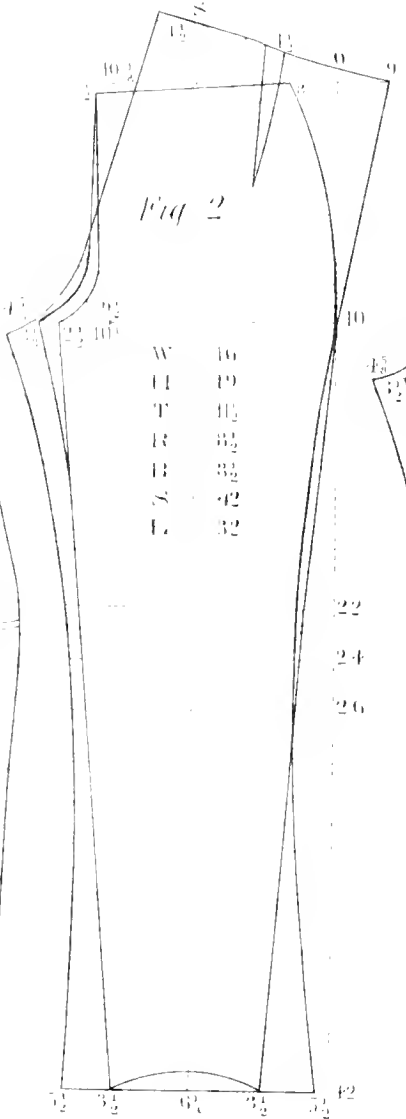
Fig. 1 is a diagram representing the measurement of pantaloons. How to take measure: Put the top of your measure in at the hollow of waist above the hip bones, and apply the measure down to knee, which we will suppose 24 inches, then to bottom of side 42 inches, we will then take measure of leg by putting the measure close up into fork unless you use an instrument for the purpose, and then apply the measure right down the side to what you think is a proper length. Bring the measure also to the upper part of foot, which is usually a good criterion to judge of the proper length, say 32 inches, then apply waist measure around at the hollow of waist, and hip measure at the most prominent part of hips. On corpulent men we take three measures waist and one at the most prominent part of stomach and one at the hips. We will suppose the waist and hip measure respectively 16 inches and 19. In right pant we take the thigh measure, dress and undress, and give the proper allowance for making up, say, dress side 11½, undress 11, knee, tight measure 8, should be made up 8½, bottom 8½ or according to fashion, elliptic, which should be taken on dress side, from the exact point you started for side seam, draw the measure right through the fork and right over hip to the same point you started, say 33½, and allow 1 inch in its application, 34½.

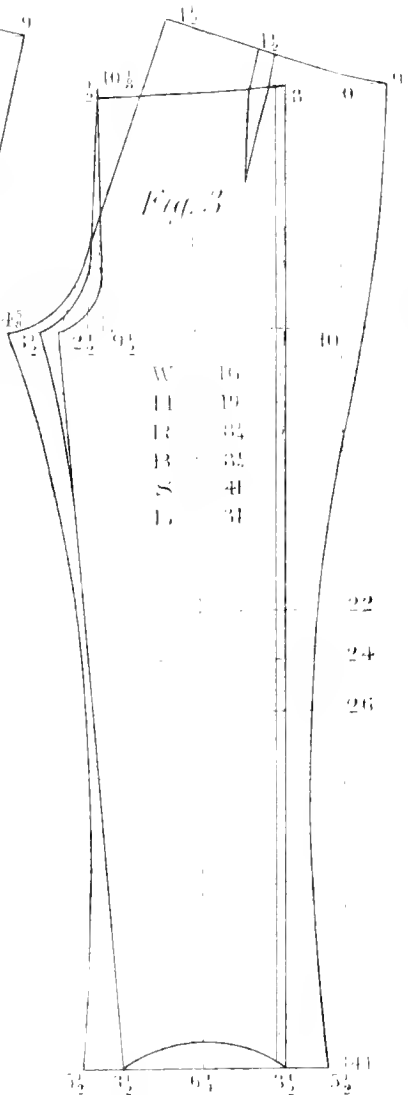
We will now commence and draft fig. 2. How to draft upper side: draw construction line from 0 to 42, square in top, then mark down side from 0 24 inches, and 42 or full length, there should be ½ inch added for making up, then mark down from bottom 32, with ½ inch added, or leg seam, square those lines across, the line from 10 at side we will call the line of fork, mark in on this line from 10 9½ inches, or half hip measure, to star mark, then mark inside from said star mark 1-6 hip measure, which is 2¾, which we have marked on diagram 2½, and also 1-6 to 3¾, then divide the distance from star at 9½ to 2½, which is 1¼, then divide the 1¼, which is ⅝, and draw line on the square from the ⅝ in from 9½ or 10¾ to top, and also draw the line from 1¼ to the same point at top, then add the 1-6, 3¾, and half hip measure, 9½ and 3¾ together, making 12⅝, then mark in from 10 at side one half of the 12⅝, or 6¼, and also inside from 42 at bottom, and draw center line from 6¼ at bottom to 8 at top, then mark outside from 10¾ at top half waist 8 inches, then mark width of upper side at bottom, 3½ inches on either side of center, draw line from 10 at hip to 3½ at bottom, and from 2½ at fork to 3½ at bottom, then mark the curves of upper side at fork to 2½ and 3¾ as represented, and side and bottom as model, then drop the line down ½ inch from 10¾ at top, which is required in small waists and finish, upper side.

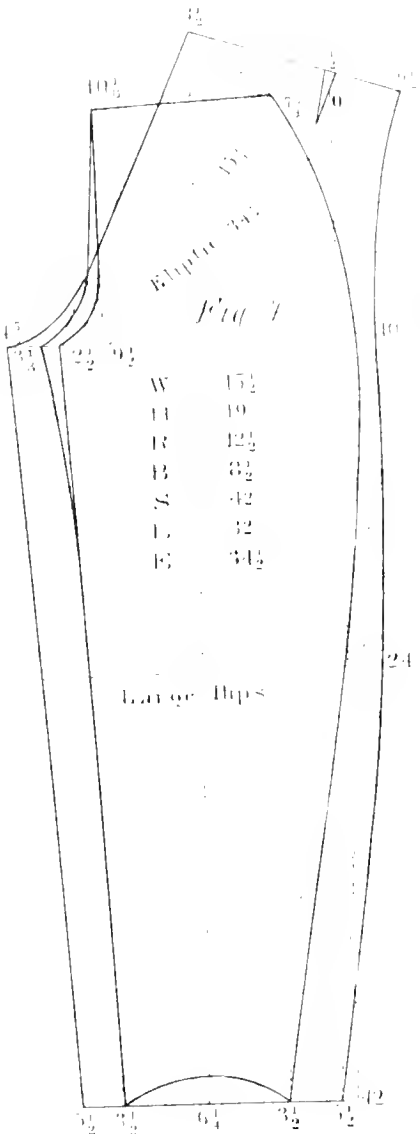
How to draft under side: Draw dotted line of top outside to 9 and also the line of fork inside to 5¾, sweep from 8 at side to 8 at top by 2½ at fork, then add 1½ inches inside at fork from 3¾, making 4¾, or ¼ of hip measure from star mark at 9¼, then apply your elliptic measure from 3¾ at fork to 8, then from 42 at fork to 9 34½ inches, the elliptic being 33½ thus allowing 1 inch for making up, then apply waist measure, 8 inches on top of upper side, and 9 from center at 8, making 17 inches or half waist and 1 inch, and in order to avoid creases from forming under the hip we advise throwing on 1½ inches inside at 8 from center line, and take out a V equivalent as marked by 1½, draw line of seat from 2½ to 1½ at top, mark 5½ inches on either side of center at bottom, and form the leg seam by drawing a line from 2½ at fork to ¼ of inch in side from 5½ at bottom as a guide, and form leg seam from 4⅝ by said line touching at knee, and to 5½ at bottom, apply seat measure about 3½ inches up or

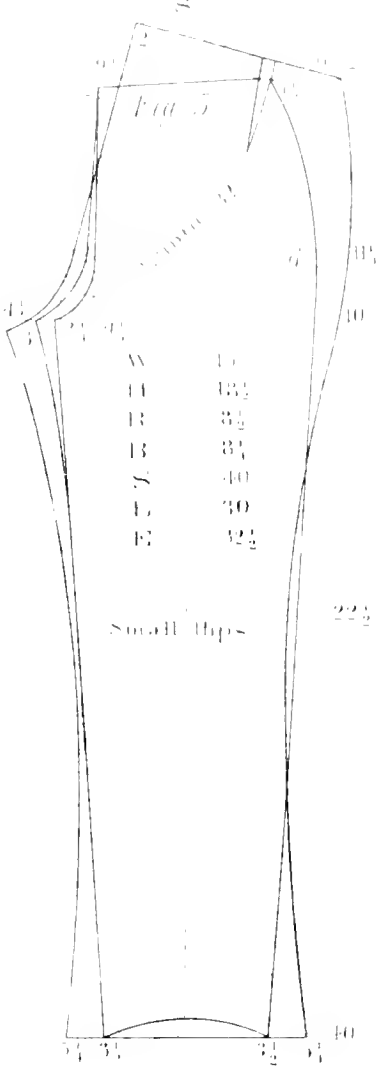
Measurement











from where the line of seat crosses upper side, and add about 2½ inches for making up, then apply measure at knee 9 inches, which will make up about 8½, and form your under side from 9 at top by the hip and knee measure to 5½ at bottom.

Fig. 3 is drafted in the same way we have described, excepting the side, which represents a side stripe. In such cases draw your side seam with a straight line from 8, or half waist, to 3½ at bottom, then whatever you have taken off from 10 at fork line should be added to under side, and also apply the seat measure and elliptic as we have described in fig. 1, and form your under side by the measures. We recommend dropping the under side below the line of fork about ½ inch, as represented in fig. 1, and stretched to that amount to make the pants sit clear of any creases at this point.

Fig. 4 is a pair of pants of the pegtop style. The leg seam is cut straight, and the extra widths are thrown on the side, the elliptic is large in these pants, being larger than figs. 1 or 2, which proves the customer had large hips, although the waist measure is smaller, the line of seat is drawn to center line at top of seat to correspond with the elliptic measure, but it can be thrown back in this case as well as figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 5 represents a man with small hips. The elliptic, it will be seen, is small, being at 32½, and thus throwing the line of seat well back. Men of this build are flat behind, and round at side, having very prominent loin bones, which requires a good deal of round on this part of pants. There is nothing more in these pants calling for comment different from that we have given. The two lines on either side of knee on figs. 1 and 2 are for the purpose of marking under side shorter ½ inch at this point, and stretching under side to that amount, and then fulling said ½ inch gradually down over the calf of leg in tight pants to form it to the shape of leg.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 21.

Fig. 1 is the diagram of a corpulent man's pants of medium dimensions, or one who has his corpulency pretty well developed all around, which is generally indicated by the appearance, but always discovered by the application of the elliptic measure, which is always more in this build than that of the pot bellied structure. The waist and hip is put down at the same figure, 24 inches each, (we perceive that our engraver has substituted the letter R for that of K in all these diagrams, which was meant to indicate the knee), which is 12 in this case, bottom 9½, side 44, leg 32. We lay it down as a principle in the measurement of pants that in the proportionate structure there is always found a difference of 3 inches between waist and hip, thus 16 and 19 are supposed to be a medium fair proportioned structure, and when the waist is large in proportion to the hips, as in the present case, we have laid it down as a maxim, and it is found to be generally correct in practice, to give two parts of the extra material to the front and the other to the side. In the present measure, according to this principle, the waist is 3 inches larger than fair proportion, which would require 2 inches given to the front and the balance behind, but there is exceptions to most of rules, and in the application of elliptic measure we discovered that one half in front was better adapted to these pants, the hip bones being high and very prominent; it also should be raised ⅜ as much at top as it is advanced in front, and is therefore advanced 1½ and raised 1¼; the top we curve a little and have it confined in a little in making up, so as to straighten it, as the prominent part of the thickness or roundness of stomach is usually about 3 inches lower down, and thus throw the fullness to this part, and in forming the front we curve it so as to give more width about 3 inches down, and carry it gradually into the fork. Indeed we would advise taking a second measure here, in extreme cases, 3 inches below the waist, and if found to be ½ inch wider to add said ½ inch to the round of front 3 inches below. In these pants the elliptic measure is applied and 1¼ inches added, establishing 12, and then the other half of waist to 1½, which we give extra for making up in corpulent men's pants; the other portions of these pants are drafted the same way we have explained elsewhere.

Fig. 2 is a corpulent man's pants and are cut full falls. The measure is similar to that of fig. 1, the length of side is the same, but the leg is 1 inch shorter, and the raise 1 inch higher, and the bottom is ¼ of inch less; they are drafted in the same way as the others, excepting being raised 1⅜ inches up from 12 at top for the full falls. In these pants there is ⅝ given to the front and ⅜ behind, marked 2 at front and raised 1½ at top; the under side is dropped at fork ½ inch below the line, and should be stretched to that amount. In these pants there should be 1½ inches extra given at top for making up and 3 extra allowed in the application of hip measure, the fall bearer should be cut to raise 1⅜ inches higher than fall, and to have a vent about 4 inches down the side, and should be cut ½ inch wider than fall for the purpose of buttoning in front. In the widths of corpulent men's pants all extremes should be avoided, as that of a medium width is entirely more becoming.

Fig. 3 is the diagram of a pair of knee breeches to the following measure: Waist 16, hip 19, knee 14¾, side 27½, leg 17½. These breeches are cut for a waistband, but can be changed to full fall by adding 1¾ inches at top, as represented on fig. 2; they can also be cut the old frog mouth style, by cutting a fall in from 10½ about 5 inches in length, and 2 in width at top, and 2½ wide at bottom inside from upper side, and to raise 1 inch

higher than 10½ at top, and should have a welt sewed on to the slit and made up ½ inch in width, with a fall bearer underneath to button in front. At the bottom half the width of knee is given each way from the centre: 23½ is the knee and 27½ is the bottom; they are gently hollowed from knee to bottom both inside and out-side, and the upper side is gently curved a-round the bottom, and the under side slightly hollowed. They should have a welt sewed on and made up about ¾ of inch wide, and a vent about 4 inches long at side with 4 buttons and holes.

Fig. 8 is a pair of pants of medi- m-dimen- sions; the leg and side-seam of under side is gently hollowed. As there is nothing in these pants calling for further notice we will proceed to describe the leggan or long gaiter, figs. 4, 6, 7. Fig. 4 is the outside of gaiter, and fig. 6 is the inside and front. 4, 4½, 22, 3 joins to 5, 8½, 7½, 7½, and the tongue, fig. 7, is inserted into the cut on fig. 6, marked 5 inside from 14; the other points of the diagram are sufficiently indicated without requiring further explanation. Fig. 5 is the diagram of a short gaiter, and is drafted by the scale from the line of construction. It closes at side with 4 holes and buttons, and is hollowed in front by the numbers on the diagram, and the bottom and heel should be formed as model.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 22.

Figs 1, 2, 3 are the diagrams of a lady's paletot or shaped sack, and is drafted from the line of construction in the usual way. The collar, fig. 4, is adapted to this garment and is designed to fit close around the shoulders. The sleeve, fig. 7, is also adapted to either these paletots, and should close with 6 buttons and holes down the front, and have patch pockets. As we represent two different styles, but resembling each other in many respects, the instructions in the one case will also apply equally to the other.

Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are diagrams of a very elegant style of lady's paletot. It is cut so as to sit perfectly close at the waist. These paletots are usually made in cloth, either drab or light Havana color. It may be trimmed with black velvet, or black silk braid, as indicated on the diagram: it may also be made in black cloth or velvet, and trimmed with passementerie. This is a kind of fancy gimp mixed with jet, and is sold by the trimming houses in sets, which usually consist of ornaments and buttons for the fronts, and also epaulettes, cuffs and pockets. If a simpler style of garment is required it may be made in cloth, with pockets and buttons behind like a coat, and a short turnover and collar, all the edges being finished by a fancy braid of rich silk. Figs. 5 and 6 are the diagrams of back and sidebody, the notch at the waist may be either placed at the natural waist, as indicated by 19¼ and 12, or it may be placed considerably lower, as shown by 23¾ and 16: the ornaments are composed of braid or silk cord, and are each headed by a button. Figs. 7 and 8 are the sleeve and forepart. We have marked the position of the pockets and the form of the trimming: the fronts close by three fancy buttons on each side, which fasten by loops of silk braid; on the sleeve, fig. 7, we have indicated the shape of the epaulettes and cuffs.

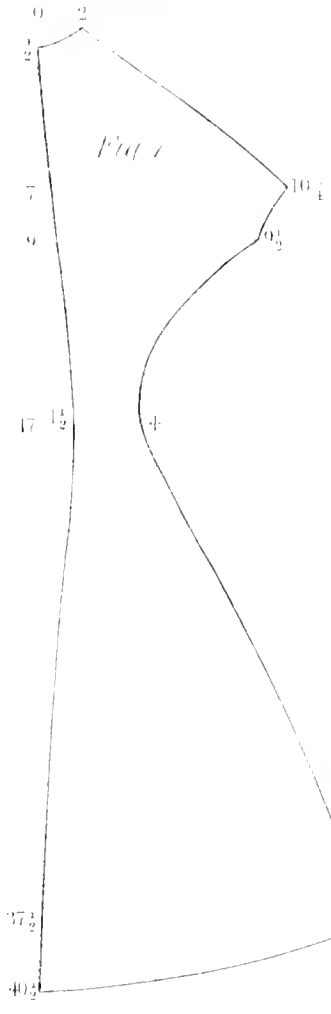


Fig 1

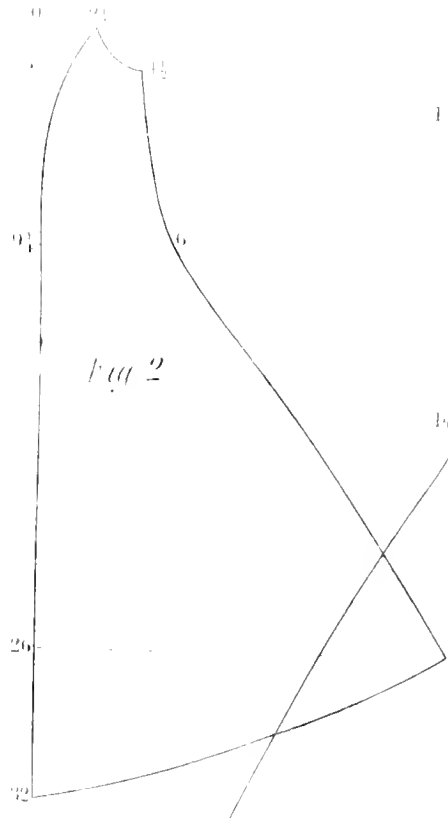


Fig 2

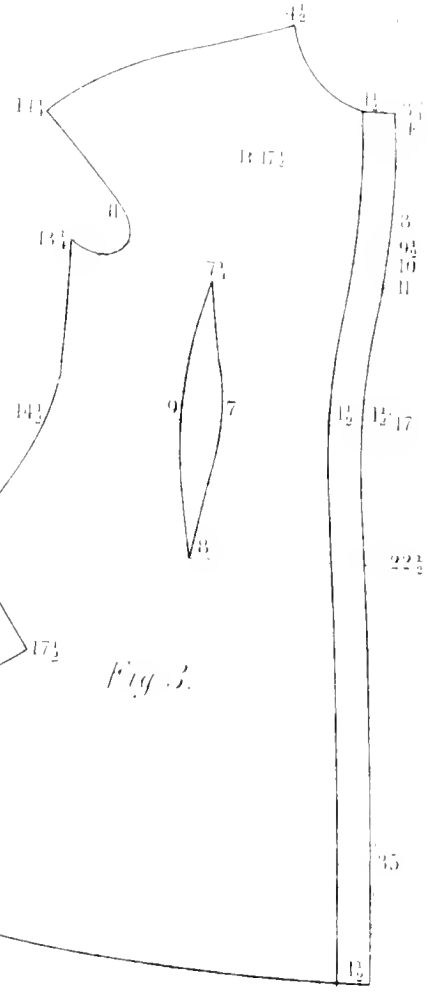


Fig 3.

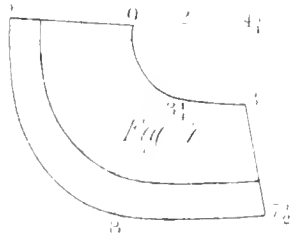


Fig 4

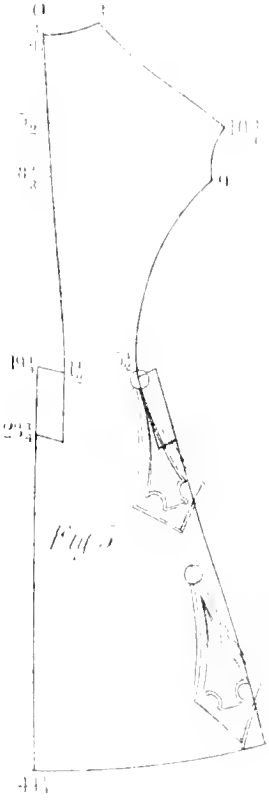


Fig 5

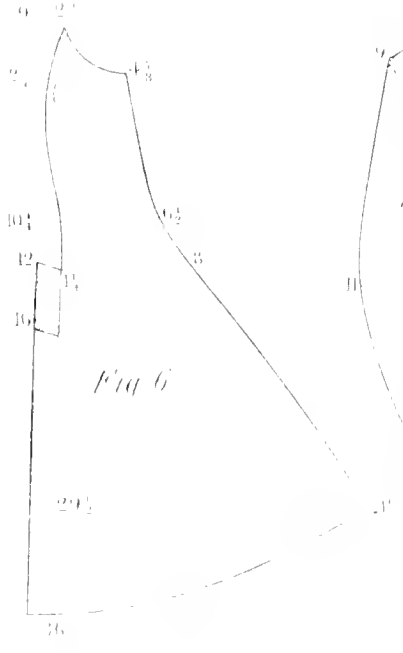


Fig 6

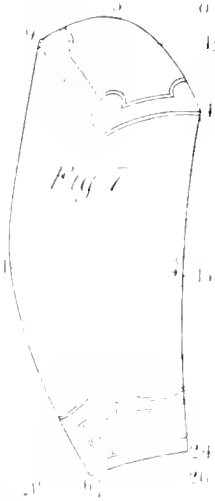


Fig 7

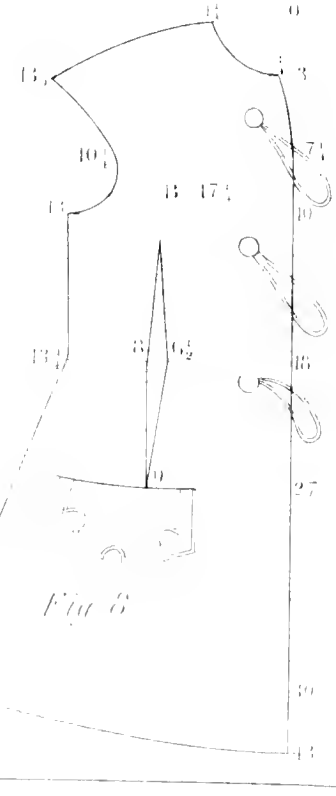


Fig 8

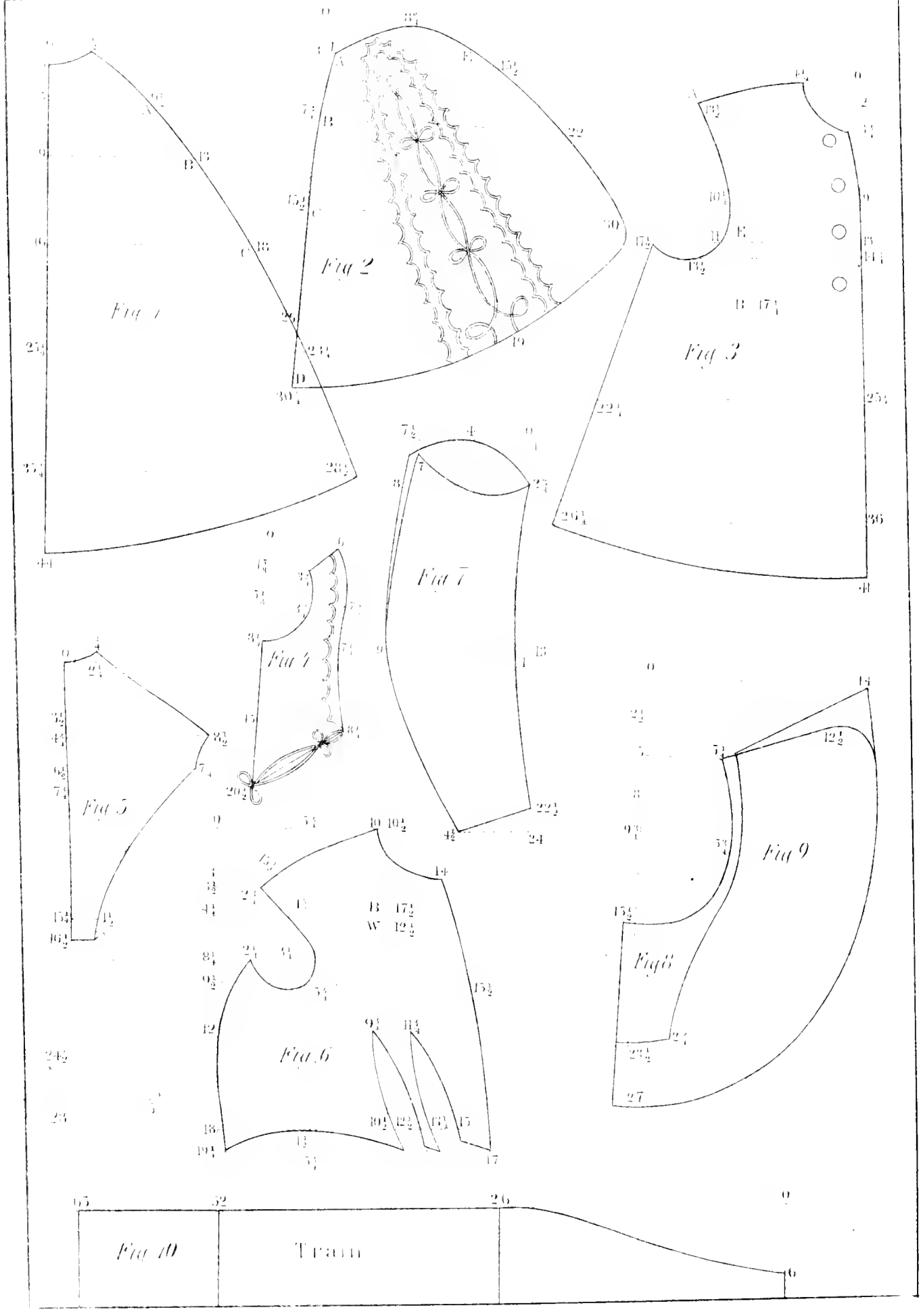


Fig 1
Fig 2
Fig 3
Fig 4
Fig 5
Fig 6
Fig 7
Fig 8
Fig 9
Fig 10
Train

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 23.

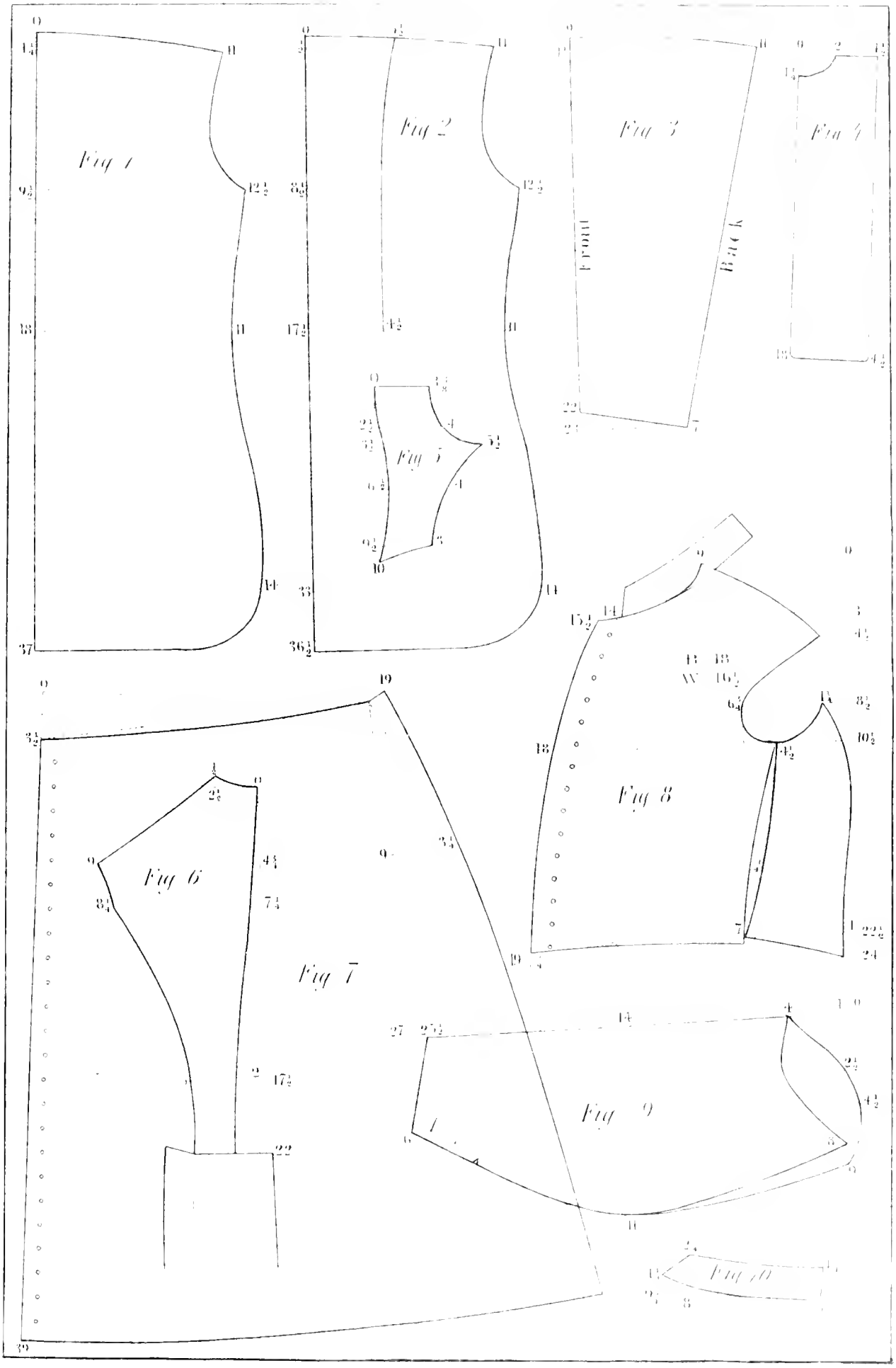
Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 are the diagrams of a new and novel style of a lady's mantle or cloak, somewhat resembling an Inverness cloak. It is generally made in black cloth, and trimmed by a silk cord of moderate thickness, worked into an ornamental pattern, as shown on the diagram. The fronts fasten by fancy buttons. Fig. 1 is the cape, and is cut exactly like that of an Inverness cloak. Fig. 2 is the piece forming the sleeve, and the form of the trimming is very beautifully indicated. Fig. 3 is the front, which is cut something like a paletot, with very large arm holes. We will now describe the manner of putting this garment together: the shoulder-seam of the front is sewed to the back from 8¼ to A, and the side seam of the front is sewed to the side seam of the back from the bottom, as far as it will reach; the side seam of cape marked A, B, C, D, is sewed to the side of back from letter A (or point 9) to letters B, C, and D; the top of cape A, 8¾, E, is then sewed to the front from points A (At 13½ to 10½ and E, following the dotted line between E and 10½. Fig. 4 is the hood, the line 3½; 6 is the front, 3¾, 3½, 8½ show the neck seam, 8½, 15, 20½ give the middle of back, which should have no seam, the dotted line 7½, 20½ is the crease line, and the corner piece below this is folded up, so that the line 8½, 20½ forms the seam of the hood, which is covered by the ornaments, as shown on the diagram.

Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are the diagrams of a lady's habit, or rather, three different styles produced by three different styles of skirts. This habit is laid down by the rule, but has the numbers placed so as it can be also used by the scale. It is drafted to the following measure: diameter lengthwise 4½, crosswise 3¾, shoulder measure 11½, blade 15½, sye measure 10½, elliptic 11, depth of sye on back 7½, natural waist 15½, full length 16½, length of skirts 24½ and 28 respectively, breast 17½, waist 12½. How to draft back: draw back line from 0 to 28; the bottom of sye and natural waist is marked the same as frock coat, and the diameter lengthwise applied in the same way; there is ½ inch added to the width of back for making up, as there is no seam under arm, and also in conformity with the principle that ladies' habits or basques require to be cut as wide in back and shoulders as possible; the other points of the back are indicated by the numbers on diagram. Fig. 6 is the forepart, and is laid out by the measures, the shoulder, blade, and sye measure being applied in their respective places, and the location of shoulder established by the line depth of shoulder being placed on the centre line, and the application of blade measure the same as frock. In the application of the waist measure the lishes should be taken out in proportion to waist measure to 14 and 15½ in half breast measure; it should be curved a little from 14 to 15½, and straight from that to bottom; the front is only adapted to close with hooks and eyes; as there are some which close with holes and buttons, ¼ of an inch extra should be added in such cases. Fig. 7 is the sleeve; it is of the tight fitting style, and is drafted with the scale by the numbers on the diagram. Figs. 8 and 9 represent three different styles of skirt adapted to the same forepart. Fig. 8 is the postillion skirt, very narrow at front and sides, and of moderate length behind. Fig. 9 is two different styles of skirted habits, the one rounded off and the other pointed. Fig. 10 is the train or long-skirt. We merely represent the top or widths in this diagram. It consists of 2½ breadths of cloth; the line from 6 downwards is the fold of the first breadth, which is sloped off 6 inches in front, graduating to nothing at the seam; the half breadth is placed at the right side; for small sizes 2 breadths may be used instead of 2½. The length is usually ruled according to fashion, but as a general rule it should be 15 inches in front and 24 behind, longer than the skirt of a dress. It is plaited on a waist band, which fastens by hooks and eyes.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 24.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are the diagrams of a fashionable skirt, and is drafted in the usual way from the line of construction by the scale corresponding with the breast measure. Fig. 1 is the back, and the reader will perceive all its points at a glance. Fig. 2 is the front, and the point is indicated by the line from 5½ at top to 4 at waist, where the bosom, fig. 4, is placed; the line is gently curved near 5½ at top, so as when the bosom is fitted in to adapt itself to the round of chest. Fig. 3 is the sleeve, and the back and front is indicated by being marked. Fig. 5 is the yolk, and the points 9 and 10 of yolk should be joined to 9 and 11 on back, and when the bosom is inserted, the points 5½ and 3 of yolk should be joined to 2 and 11 of front, which completes the arrangement.

Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are the diagrams of a priest's or clergyman's sutan. This garment is laid out so as to be drafted by the scale, but can as easily be drafted to the measure by the rule. It is cut single breasted, and closes with 38 buttons and holes down the front to the bottom of skirt. Fig. 6 is the back, and is cut something like an overcoat, but longer at waist and skirt, the length of waist being about 4½ inches below natural waist, and is 3 in width, and the length to bottom of skirt is 59. Fig. 8 is the forepart, and the reader will perceive all its points from the diagram. Fig. 7 is the skirt, and is in the Shanghai form. Fig. 9 is the sleeve, and has a vent of about 4 inches in length with two holes and buttons at sleeve hand. Fig. 10 is the collar. This garment is either made of fine black cloth or drab d'ete.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Description of how to cut a shirt, with priest's or clergymen's soutan, and how to draft	24	40

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